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No. 23027. 號柒拾貳仟參萬式第 日參拾月肆年申壬 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1932. 叁拜禮 日捌拾月伍年式卅佰玖仟壹英 Price { Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after MAY 2ND, 1931, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS												
STATIONS	No. 2	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22	No. 24	No. 26	No. 28
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	8.05	8.25	9.15	10.15	12.00	1.15	2.35	4.05	4.45	5.55	7.40
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.45	8.10	8.30	9.20	10.20	12.05	1.20	2.40	4.10	4.50	6.00	7.45
Shatin	Dep. 7.00	8.25	8.45	9.35	10.35	12.10	1.25	2.45	4.15	4.55	6.05	7.50
Tai Po	Dep. 7.15	8.40	9.00	9.50	10.50	12.20	1.30	2.50	4.20	5.00	6.10	7.55
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.30	8.55	9.15	10.05	11.05	12.35	1.40	3.00	4.30	5.10	6.20	8.05
Fanning	Dep. 7.45	9.10	9.30	10.20	11.20	12.40	1.45	3.05	4.35	5.15	6.25	8.10
Shing Shui	Dep. 7.55	9.20	9.40	10.30	11.30	12.50	1.50	3.10	4.40	5.20	6.30	8.15
Shing Shui	Dep. 8.10	9.35	9.55	10.45	11.45	13.05	1.55	3.15	4.45	5.25	6.35	8.20
Canton	Arr. 11.35	1.10	1.30	2.20	3.20	4.40	5.40	6.50	8.00	9.10	10.20	11.35

DOWN TRAINS												
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23	No. 25
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton	Dep. 7.15	8.05	8.25	9.15	10.15	11.35	1.15	2.35	4.05	4.45	5.55	7.40
Shing Shui	Dep. 7.30	8.20	8.40	9.30	10.30	11.50	1.30	2.50	4.20	5.00	6.10	7.55
Shing Shui	Dep. 7.45	8.35	8.55	9.45	10.45	12.05	1.45	3.05	4.35	5.15	6.25	8.10
Fanning	Dep. 7.55	8.45	9.05	9.55	10.55	12.15	1.55	3.15	4.45	5.25	6.35	8.20
Tai Po Market	Dep. 8.10	9.00	9.20	10.10	11.10	12.30	1.50	3.10	4.40	5.20	6.30	8.15
Tai Po	Dep. 8.25	9.15	9.35	10.25	11.25	12.45	2.00	3.20	4.50	5.30	6.40	8.25
Shatin	Dep. 8.40	9.30	9.50	10.40	11.40	13.00	2.10	3.30	5.00	5.40	6.50	8.35
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 8.55	9.45	10.05	10.55	11.55	13.15	2.20	3.40	5.10	5.50	7.00	8.45
Kowloon	Arr. 11.35	1.10	1.30	2.20	3.20	4.40	5.40	6.50	8.00	9.10	10.20	11.35

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MACAO EXCURSION

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DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

(May 18.)

Ember Day.
Company Meetings: China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (In voluntary liquidation) general meeting, Jardine's Boardroom, 11 a.m. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., noon. Lammert's Auction Sale of Postage Stamps, Sales Rooms, 5.15 p.m.
Dinner to Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse at Police Recreation Club. Whist Drives at Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.
Kowloon Union Church Hall, 8.45 p.m.
Yung Wo Nursing Home to be opened by Mrs. R. H. Kotwall. Central Theatre: "Happy Stars" (Chinese film).
King's Theatre: "Over the Hill." Queen's Theatre: "Lord Babs." Star Theatre: "Three French Girls."
World Theatre: "Inspiration." Tea Dances at King's Restaurant and Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel, Peninsula Hotel and King's Restaurant.
European Mail:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Malder).
Tides:—High at 7.30 and 20.30; Low at 1.14 and 14.00.

THURSDAY.

(May 18.)

Company Meetings: Canton Insurance Office; China Underwriters Co., Ltd., noon. The Shek O Development Co., Ltd., 5.15 p.m. Theological Society Meeting, 6 p.m.
Lammert's Sale of Household Furniture, Salesroom, 2.30 p.m.
Racing: Entries close for Seventh Race Meeting, noon.
Queen's Theatre: "To Oblige A Lady."
King's Theatre: "Over the Hill." Central Theatre: "77 Park Lane."
World Theatre: "Inspiration." Star Theatre: "Three French Girls."
Tea Dances at King's Restaurant and Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel, Peninsula Hotel and King's Restaurant.
Tides:—High at 8.10 and 21.30; Low at 1.40 and 14.50.

FRIDAY.

(May 20.)

Ember Day.
Tea Party to Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 5.15 p.m.
King's Theatre: "Sunshine Susie." Central Theatre: "77 Park Lane."
Queen's Theatre: "To Oblige A Lady."
World Theatre: "Inspiration." Star Theatre: "The Gaucho." Tea Dances at King's Restaurant and Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel, Peninsula Hotel and King's Restaurant.
Tides:—High at 8.42 and 22.35; Low at 2.24 and 15.40.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

A SCATHING INDICTMENT OF BOTH PARTIES.

CORRUPTION AND MOCK PATRIOTISM ALLEGED.

The *Japan Chronicle* in a leading article, published on May 10, draws up the following indictment on Japanese politics. We do not associate ourselves with the opinions of our contemporary, but give the article as one that throws light on the Japanese political situation, and on a crime that has shocked the civilised world.

The article states:—

The Premier's new campaign against corruption in politics deserves more than passing attention. It is wrapped up in the general question of electoral reform, though close examination seems to reveal that the proposed electoral reform is merely one phase of the attempt to end corruption. It might have been thought that in a time like the present, the Government would have had more things to do than bother itself with remedying a state of affairs that has proved more or less satisfactory to both the big parties for a good many years now. These purity campaigns are a recurring phenomenon, and as a general rule they mean very little, but in this instance Mr. Inukai appears unusually determined. Whether or not the mere alteration of the electoral system will have any noticeable cleansing effect may be doubted, but the point is that the Premier appears to be of the opinion that politics are in a bad way, and with politics the Parliamentary system. There has recently been a large-scale attempt to discredit Parliamentary government in this country, and the tendency is evidently making a sufficient inroad on the public mind to cause serious concern to the Seiyukai Ministry.

SEIYUKAI RECORD.

It is rather unfortunate for Mr. Inukai that the Seiyukai has the worst record of all when it comes to corruption, both in and out of office. The three biggest scandals of the past ten years involved Seiyukai leaders, including a Railway Minister and a Governor-General. What Mr. Inukai chiefly has in mind, however, is the corruption attendant on elections, and here too the Seiyukai has not exactly been outdone by its Minseito rival. The

EFFECT OF MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

It was thought, when manhood suffrage was first introduced, that it would make for purity of the elections because the electorate would be far too large to bribe. That fallacy has been disproved by the number of charges which have

(Continued on Page 8)

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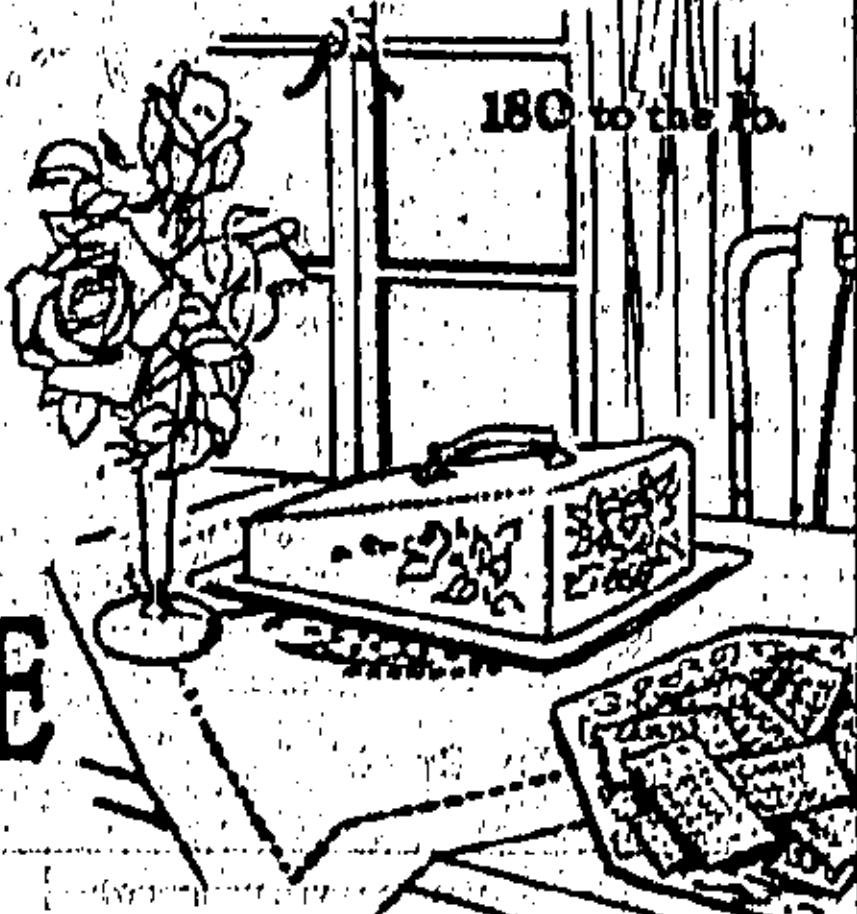
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AIRWAYS AND AVIATION.

ENGLISH WOMEN AVIATORS.

ONE OF EVERY FIVE NEW
PILOTS.

Englishwomen are beginning to fly in ever-increasing numbers. Study of the lists of active members of the light aeroplane clubs and of the pupils at flying schools shows that approximately one out of every five budding pilots in Britain today—excluding Royal Air Force personnel—is a woman. Already there are nearly 200 women in the country who have qualified for the Air Ministry's "A" licence, the usual badge of proficiency sought by the amateur pilot, and several have advanced to the "B" or professional pilot's certificate. A few have taken up aviation still more seriously, and are to-day skilled aerial navigators and ground engineers competent to maintain aero engines and aeroplanes in flying order.

All Classes Smitten!

The airwomen come from most classes of society. In the wealthier strata flying an aeroplane is becoming fashionable, appealing especially to the woman who is fond of horse-riding, motor-cars and athletic pursuits, while lower in the social scale London girl stenographers and waitresses are planning their own flying organisations.

Men and Women Compared.

Broadly speaking, instructors find that there is little difference in aptitude between men and women pilots, granted the necessary standards of health and mental alertness. Women usually grasp the details of aeroplane control a little more readily than the men, but they are more easily satisfied and the men are generally slightly better pilots at the end of the course of tuition. This margin at the end of the normal training period has led instructors at certain clubs, to insist on their women pupils taking a little extra "dual" training before allowing them to fly alone. This precaution has had good results and serious accidents to women pilots in their early flying days are unknown in Great Britain.

Better at Flying than Motoring.

Hard-boiled misogynists among motoring men will be relieved, but sceptical, at the considered statement that women are better as aeroplane pilots than they are at the wheel of a motor-car. Actually, there seems no reason to suppose that women pilots are not capable of attaining the heights of skill reached by the best men pilots, given the necessary flying experience. Miss Winifred Spooner, who has never spent nearly two thousand hours in the air during the last five years and has qualified for every "degree" up to the second class navigators' ticket, must certainly be considered in the same class as the majority of professional men pilots, and other women are sure to reach equal rank in the near future.

Women may never rival men pilots in the flying of 400 m.p.h. racer or in the long-distance spectacular dashes across the world that demand abnormal powers of endurance. But in every other sphere of flying activity the airwoman promises to become more and more important as time goes on; within quite a few years the India air-mail may leave for Croydon with a woman seated at the controls. And the lightness and ease of control of the modern British light plane make it an ideal vehicle for the airwoman.

AIR ROUTES OVER ARABIA.

PIONEER WORK OF R.A.F.

Landplanes and flying boats of the Royal Air Force are engaged on the survey and development of an air route along the shores of Arabia between Basra at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, and Aden, nearly 3,000 miles away.

Over this vast land, which has seen the rise and decay of many civilisations since the dawn of history, the flying men are pursuing steadily a work which will result in the establishment of landing grounds and supply bases competent for the maintenance of regular air services all along the way. Where from time immemorial the camel and the horse have provided the only means of travel the modern counterpart of the magic carpet—the aeroplane cruising at speeds of a hundred miles an hour or more—will carry men and cargo.

Already the whole of the South Arabian coastline between Aden and Ras el Hadd, which stands on a promontory that is the most easterly land in Arabia, has been inspected. Landing grounds have been chosen and at some points stocks of fuel laid down. The names of the sites so far approved reveal in themselves something of the romance of this introduction of western achievement to the changeless east—Khor Jaramah, Ras el Hadd, Masira Island, Mirbat, Salalah and Mukalla.

A Difficult Stretch.

There is a difficult stretch for landplane operation between Mirbat and Khor Jaramah, a distance of approximately 300 miles, but the chosen on Masira Island for an intermediate halt will considerably lessen the length of the non-stop stage required in regular working. At present none of the route is sufficiently developed for regular flying by landplanes or marine aircraft, but progress is satisfactory and not many weeks ago the Air Officer Commanding in Iraq was able to use the present organisation to fly to Mirbat, where he met the Officer Commanding at Aden, who had travelled to the rendezvous with a flight of land machines.

Between Asia and Africa.

Not only does the new route possess obvious strategical advantages. It promises to open up a new way between Asia and Eastern Africa and the Sudan, along which flying boats would travel from India across the mouth of the Persian Gulf and then along the whole of the southern shore of Arabia to Aden. And the enterprise is yet another example of the way in which the R.A.F. is quietly blazing the air trail over many thousands of miles in the lesser developed countries of the world.

AIR TRANSPORT IN SIAM.

FOUR "PUSS MOTHS"
CARRY ON.

A report that reached London recently of the first six months of operation of the routes in Siam opened last year by the Aerial Transport Company shows that the four "Puss Moth" monoplanes which make up the fleet at present employed did not suffer a single forced landing or give the slightest engine trouble. Minor modifications were made to the wing structure and two oil tanks needed attention; otherwise the machines have called for nothing more than routine maintenance and inspection.

Regularly each month these small machines fly an aggregate distance of between 6,500 and 12,500 miles, carrying between them 3,600-4,000 pounds of mail, half a ton of freight and passengers. Day after day the company's pilots—all of whom are Siamese and excellent airmen—cross hundreds of miles of jungle, some of it particularly uninviting as terrain for emergency landing because of the presence of thousands of tigers of decidedly non-pacifist tendencies. The weather for part of the year is extremely bad, heavy rain and low cloud making visibility poor and obliging the pilots frequently to fly low over the ground for long distances.

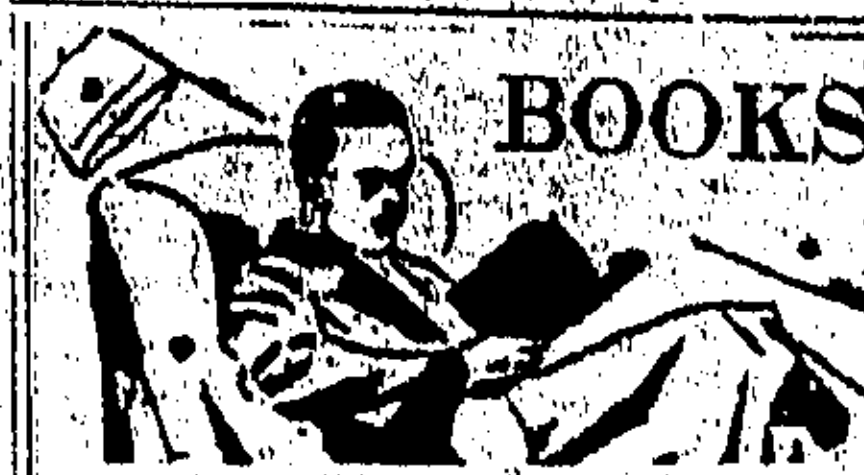
Under Trying Conditions.

The balloon tyres fitted to the aeroplanes helped enormously during the monsoon period, enabling the pilots to take off with full load on board even from wet and soggy fields.

On the power of a single "Gipsy III" inverted 120 h.p. engine the "Puss Moth" craft supplied to the Aerial Transport Company cruise at well over 100 m.p.h. They were chosen after careful consideration for the opening of the services between Korat, Roi Etch, Khonkaen, Udorn and Nakhon Phanom, and when the volume of traffic expands to a point where larger machines become necessary the intention is to use them for special charter work and the operation of branch lines feeding the main routes.

A Bright Future.

There should undoubtedly be a bright future before the Siamese air lines. The country is well-fitted for aerial communications, the Siamese make fine pilots and mechanics, and the Government is deeply interested in air development. Actually Prince Purachatra, Minister for Commerce, wields the final control in the activities of the new air transport concern.



BOOKS and READERS

CONFESSIONS OF A
BUSINESS MAN.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

THE LIBRARY LIST.

"Chaucer." By G. K. Chesterton. Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d.
"Wald Without End." By H. J. Massingham. Colbden-Sanderson. 10s. 6d.
"City of Encounters: A London Divertissement." By Thomas Burke. Constable. 2s. 6d.
"All Ye People." By Merlo Colby. Heinemann. 7s. 6d.
"Fair of St. James." By Eleanor Farjeon. Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d.
"Memoirs of Other Routs." Anonymous. Putnam. 7s. 6d.

Gallipoli.

On April 23, the 17th anniversary of the famous landing at Gallipoli, the second and final volume of "The Official History of the Gallipoli Campaign," by Brig.-Gen. C. F. Aspinall-Oglander, will be published by Messrs. Heinemann. Then, presumably, the whole bitter controversy about the wisdom of the offensive of the Eastern Front will break out again.

In this volume, the author will tell for the first time the full story of the historic evacuation. He describes also the June and July battle of Helles in 1915 and the great autumn offensive of the same year. M. Maurois on England.

No Frenchman, unless it is M. Andre Siegfried, gets nearer to understanding England than does M. Andre Maurois—and he is often amusingly wise of the mark.

In his new book, M. Maurois has torn himself away from the delights of writing biography, and turned to the other alluring occupation of making remarks about another country.

He calls his book "A Private Universe," and writes not only of the national characteristics of the English but of their peculiar political and social problems. Messrs. Cassell will publish it.

Sir Josiah Stamp.

How Sir Josiah Stamp finds time to direct the London Midland and Scottish Railway is one of the mysteries of our time.

Not only is he a financier and industrialist, but he is one of the most indefatigable after-dinner speakers and authors in the country. Year by year his paragraph in "Who's Who" swells visibly with new publications.

Thus yesterday the Oxford University Press published his study of war-time taxation and the week after next Messrs. Benn will issue a new work of his entitled, "The Financial Aftermath of War."

A Poet's Novel.

There cannot be half a dozen poets in the country who are making a living by their verse alone.

Mr. Austin Clarke, the Irish poet, is the latest to turn to other, and more profitable, forms of literature. He has written a novel, "The Bright Temptation," which Messrs. Allen and Unwin will publish. It is a story of the mediaeval world in which a monk leaves the shelter of his holy school at Cluanmore, swims the Shannon and finds himself at midnight in a world of peril and temptation.

M. Karel Capek Again.

Ever since M. Capek terrified the whole of Europe with his play "R.U.R.," he has been delighting us with the diversity of his talents. There was his "Letters From England," and that wonderfully funny book, "The Gardener's Year." Now he has turned his clever mind in the direction of the detective story. In a volume, strangely entitled "Tales from Two Pockets," Messrs. Faber and Faber will publish 28 short stories of mystery, murder and imagination.

In Brief.

"The New Movement in the Theatre," a sumptuous volume containing 600 illustrations, will shortly be published by Messrs. Batsford. The author is M. Leon Moussinac. Mr. Gordon Craig has contributed an introduction. Captain S. G. S. McNeill, whose 47 years of service at sea were crowned by his being given the Countryman, has written a volume of reminiscences, "In Great Waters," which Messrs. Faber and Faber will publish. The second volume of what was probably the best volume of literary and artistic reminiscences of our time—Sir William Rothenstein's "Men and Memories"—will be published on the 25th by Messrs. Faber and Faber.

command of the Mauretania, has written a volume of reminiscences, "In Great Waters," which Messrs. Faber and Faber will publish.

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WHY DO THEY DO IT?

FEAR, AND BE SLAIN, by Major-General the Right Hon. J. E. B. Seely, P.C., C.B., D.S.O., (London: Hodder and Stoughton—12/6.)

Why do people write memoirs? I imagine some do it to ease the tedium of retired life; others do it because they have fallen from their high estate and, from governing a province where they had a vast retinue of servants, descend to existing in North Oxford or Cheltenham with two maidservants, so they live from breakfast to lunch and from lunch to dinner on the memories of their glory evoked by the writing of reminiscences; others do it for the fun of appearing in print or in the hope of making a little money thereby; others fear death and hope to gain immortality by writing memoirs wherein their name will live; yet others write memoirs because of the conceit they have that their doings will prove of interest to strangers.

"Fear, and be Slain" seems to belong to the last category. It is a futile collection of puffing anecdotes, ineffectually jumbled together in a carelessly-produced book with a stupid and misleading title.

It is books like "Fear, and be Slain" that add bitterness to our tears when we are comparing the present state of book-production with the old days when the papyrus supply failed and many priceless works were lost—crased to provide a surface on which to write.

M. G.

THE COUNTRYMAN.

THE COUNTRYMAN, (2/6 Quarterly).

We who live in Hong Kong and the China Ports live a peculiarly artificial and entirely urban life. We are completely divorced from the land and have a people with a low standard of living who are ready and willing to serve us—and excellent and cheap servants they make.

And to us "The Countryman" is of special value as it recalls us to the essential sanities of the soil and recreates for us in all its freshness and glory, in all its stupidity and dullness, the English countryside—and those who live there.

The April number of this Quarterly is well printed on good paper in a pleasing format and contains some very good stuff. The first thing that strikes us is the excellent cartoon by Mr. Thomas Derrick. Then, as we start reading, we come across "My Lord's Petty Cash," "My Island and our Life There," "Running a Small Country Hotel" and "As one Countryman to Another," all of them most interesting and showing how happily varied the interests of this magazine are.

As to the faults of the paper they are chiefly the faults of the English Countryman, with the exception of the advertisements, which, in the worst American style, encroach irritatingly and unashamedly on the reading matter. Women who write verse are, with very few exceptions, horrible—and the Warner woman is no exception. "My Sparrow" is an article of sickening and perverted sentimentality. And "Young Bill's Rural Guide," displays all the complacent stupidity of some English "yokels."

As a final comment we would strongly recommend our readers for their great pleasure as well as for the good of their souls, to take advantage of the extraordinarily attractive offer on page 188 and become a life subscriber to "The Countryman."

M. G.

The Woman's Page.

The Woman's Page, a special two page supplement published every Friday, is written locally for the women of Hong Kong. It is read by all women who wish to learn what can be found in the local shops, and offers an unique advertising prospect.

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RONALD COLMAN
"ARROWSMITH"
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE with HELEN HAYES

COMING! COMING!
THE LATEST 1932 UNITED ARTISTS SUPER SPECIAL
CHESTER MORRIS & BILLIE DOVE
IN
"COCK OF THE AIR"

"HINDLE WAKES."
WHERE THE TITLE CAME
FROM.

"Hindle Wakes" derives its title from a very ancient Anglo-Saxon custom, essentially religious in its origin. The "wake" of old time was an annual celebration to commemorate the completion or consecration of a parish church. Tents and booths were set up in the churchyard, after which an all-night service of prayer and meditation was followed by a general holiday, devoted to feasting, dancing, and sports. As time went on "wakes," however, degenerated into fair, and even so early as Edgar's reign, 958-975, records speak of their revelry and drunkenness as having become a scandal. Henry VI. in 1445, made some attempt to restrict their license by suppressing them on Sundays and holy days, but the Stuarts viewed them with more latitude. Nowadays, the name for these festivals "survives chiefly in Lancashire."

"Hindle Wakes" is Britain's greatest screen achievement.

It is based on Stanley Houghton's popular play, which created a sensation when it was first produced. The play stressed a new angle in the relationship of the sexes, without upholding any viewpoint invited by the plot. Although the play was first produced in 1912, it does not date, and presents as intriguing a problem now as then.

Life as Millions Know It

Apart from the questionnaires which the film provokes—should Jenny Hawthorn marry Alan Jeffcott?—the film is undoubtedly a great slice of life as millions know it, human, simple and sincere, and on this alone it would be a great film. It has a star cast, every member of which is a well-known screen or stage artist. It is British, in production, backgrounds, sentiments and story—and it is undoubtedly great entertainment.

Stanley Houghton's play of Lancashire life "Hindle Wakes," provides remarkable opportunities, of which the director, Victor Saville, (Continued at foot of next column.)

"TO OBLIGE A LADY."
MAISIE GAY'S TALKIE
DEBUT.

A trade report states:—

In "To Oblige A Lady," opening at the Queen's to-morrow, Maisie Gay makes her talking film debut in a hilarious entertainment. So fast and furious is the fun, whenever she occupies the screen, that Manning Haynes lays himself open to criticism in an otherwise adroit bit of work by not allowing sufficient time for the laughs.

The star has the role of Mrs. Harris, char, cook, general servant, and what not, who is wont to take engagements at short notice "to oblige a lady." In this case she is roped in to prepare a six-course dinner which is to impress Sir Harry Markham, whose godson, George Pinder, stood to collect a fat job if Sir Harry was prandially impressed. A further reason for George's anxiety to please is that he and his butterfly wife, Betty, are living in a flat which they had only just taken over, whereas Sir Harry had always fulminated on the domestic stability of a house.

Of course, Mrs. Harris makes a glorious mess of the dinner but we must leave the reader at that for we do not want to give away any of the comic situations that follow for fear of spoiling the fun of the picturegoer.

has taken full advantage, showing Lancashire life as it really is the hum of looms, the call of the factory siren, the clatter of clogs over cobbled streets, and the rush and tumult of life in a cotton town.

The spectator is also taken on a tour of the delights of Blackpool, so that this intriguing story is played against backgrounds of both life and laughter.

"Hindle Wakes" has already enjoyed a remarkable success as a silent picture, but it has refreshing youthfulness in its new form, helped by the new film technique and the recording of dialogue and incidental sound and rhythm, inseparable from life as the looms.



LAST TWO DAYS
AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.
"WE AMONG THE FIRST TO SEE IT!"
The laughs... the cares... the romance... the tenderness of young love... the urge to have it... the sacrifice of devotion.

"SUNSHINE SUSIE"
with RENATE MULLER, JACK HULBERT, OWEN NARES, MORRIS HARVEY
A BRITISH PICTURE

"THUNDER"
with JAMES DUNN, SALLY EILERS, MAE MARSH
Directed by Henry King
A Fox Picture

MOVIE NEWS

The Cinema In China
AMERICA HOLDS BIG LEAD: CHINESE FIRMS RECORD.

According to a report by the C'inema Censorship Board, of the Nanking Government under the joint auspices of the Ministries of Interior between June, 1931 and the end of last year, 1,368 pictures, amounting to 11,814 reels and measuring 3,006,290 metres, were passed by this body. The source of supply of these films was as follows:

	No. of Films	Per-centage
American	823	60.2
Chinese	427	31.2
French	41	3.0
German	41	3.0
English	31	2.2
Japanese	4	0.3
Russian	1	0.1
Total	1,368	100.0

Among the 58 Chinese moving picture companies, the Star has produced 90 films within the above period, and the Great China Liliun Pictures Company 41, while the Unique, Union, Futan, Great Wall, and Hwa Chu have each made more than 20 pictures.

Of the 38 foreign concerns showing pictures in Shanghai 19 exhibitors are American, 7 German, 6 French, 2 English, 1 Japanese, and 1 Russian.

"LORD BABS."
ALFRED DRAYTON'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

A trade report states:—
"Alfred Drayton, who plays the part of Mr. Parker in 'Lord Babs,' now at the Queen's, hails from Brighton. He had had considerable experience as an amateur before he made his first appearance on the professional stage as Lord Rushworth in 'The Beloved Vagabond.' His first London engagement was at the Haymarket Theatre in

The U.S. Studios.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has shown 303 films in different theatres in Shanghai during the period mentioned, while Paramount has distributed 189 and Fox 128.

Talkies.
The proportion of "talkies" to silent pictures presented in Shanghai is shown in the following table:

	No. of Films	Per-centage
American	2	1
French	1	1
English	1	2
German	1	3
Chinese	3	200

Type of Film.
It is also interesting to compare the different types of pictures, both Chinese and foreign, as enumerated below:

	Chinese (Per-centage)	Foreign (Per-centage)
Historical	41	10
Social Problems	18	6
Domestic Life	15	23
Love Stories	11	47
Others	15	15

Out of the 94 foreign films imported during the period 37 were banned by the Censorship Board, while the Chinese pictures which failed to pass the censor numbered 26.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.
BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme of Victor records.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.
1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, mail notice, etc.
2 p.m.—Close down.
5 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
6 to 9.30 p.m.—Children's concert.
7 to 10.30 p.m.—European programme of Victor records.
7 p.m.—Mail notice, etc.
7.03 to 7.21 p.m.—"L'Arlésienne" (Bizet)—Royal Opera Orchestra, Convent Garden. — 9113/9113.
8 p.m.—Local time and weather report.
7.21 to 8.15 p.m.—
A Concert.
Violin Solo—"Caprice Antique" (Balogh-Kreisler).
Violin Solo—"Legend of the Canyon" (Cadmán)—Fritz Kreisler—1093.
Song—"Your Little Black Eyes" (de Castro-de Falla).
Song—"The Shepherdess" (Duarte-Tubayo)—Marguerite D'Alvarez (Mezzo-Soprano). — 1129.
Piano Solo—"Invitation to the Waltz" (Weber)—Alfred Cortot.—1201.
Song—"June Brought the Roses" (Stanley-Openshaw).
Song—"When You and I Were Seventeen" (Kahn-Rosoff). — John McCormack (Tenor). — 1098.
Cello Solo—"Gavotte Tendre" (Hillemacher).
Cello Solo—"Menuet" (Debussy)—Pablo Casals.—1161.
Song—"The Two Grenadiers" (Schumann).
Song—"Midnight Review" (Glinka)—Feodor Chaliapin (Bass). — 6619.
Piano Solo—"Murmuring Zephyrs" (Jensen-Niemand).
Piano Solo—"Spring Song" (Mendelssohn)—Rudolph Ganz.—1305.
8.15 to 9.35 p.m.—
Hawaiian Music.
"Hawaiian Moon".
"Hano Hano Hawaii"—Kane's Hawaiians.—2074.
(Continued on next column.)

TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA HONG KONG.

Central.
"Happy Stars" with Butterfly Wu.
Queen's.
"Lord Babs." British film.
King's.
"Over the Hill."
World.
"Inspiration." With Greta Garbo.
Kowloon.
"Those Three French Girls."
Coming.
Central.
"77 Park Lane."
"Arrowsmith."
"Cook of the Air."
Queen's.
"To Oblige a Lady."
"Telf England."
"Cuban Love Song."
"Middle Watch."
King's.
"Sunshine Susie."
"Hindle Wakes."
"Secrets of a Secretary."
"Dancers in the Dark."
World.
"Gauche."
"Story of Kingman." (Part 1).
Star.
"Almost a Honeymoon."
"Blackmail."

"Hilo-Hawaiian March."
"Drowsy Waters."—Kane's Hawaiians.—20702.
"Honolulu March."
"Kohala March."—Frank Ferrera and John K. Paaluh (Guitars). — 20027.
8.35 to 9.10 p.m.—
"Rosenkavalier" (Richard Strauss).—Augmented Tivoli Orchestra conducted by Richard Strauss.—9230/9233.
9.10 to 10 p.m.—
Variety.

Instrumental—"Going to Ride That Midnight Train."
Instrumental—"Fourth of July at a Country Fair."—Georgia Yellow Hammer.—20549.
Humorous Song—"I'd do Anything for You."
Humorous Song—"He's So Unusual."—Helen Kane.—22060.
"St. Margaret's Chimes Westminster."
"Impressions of London" (Westminster).—Actually recorded by Stanley Roper.—30035.
Chorus—"How's Your Folks and My Folks."—The Happiness Boys.
Humorous Song—"I Married the Bootlegger's Daughter."—Frank Crumit.—19730.
Organ Solo—"Siboney."
Organ Solo—"Maria My Own."—Jesse Crawford.—22743.
Song—"Kentucky Babe."
Song—"Mighty Lak a Rose."—Vaughn De Leath (Soprano). — 20984.
Banjo Solo—"The Doll Dance."
Banjo Solo—"St. Louis Blues."—Eddie Penbody.—20899.
Negro Spiritual—"Leave it There."

Negro Spiritual—"Stand by Me."—Pace Jubilee Singers with Hattie Parker.—21551.
10 to 10.37 p.m.—
Orchestral.
"Apache Dance" (Offenbach).—Victor Salon Orchestra.—21056.
"Over the Hills and Far Away" (Grainger-Schmid).
"Colonial Song" (Grainger-Schmid).—Victor Symphony Orchestra.—20035.
"Finlandia" (Symphonic Poem) (Sibelius).—Royal Albert Hall Orchestra.—4015.
"Pomp and Circumstance" (Elgar).—Royal Albert Hall Orchestra.—2018.
10.27 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press news.
11.30 p.m.—Close down.

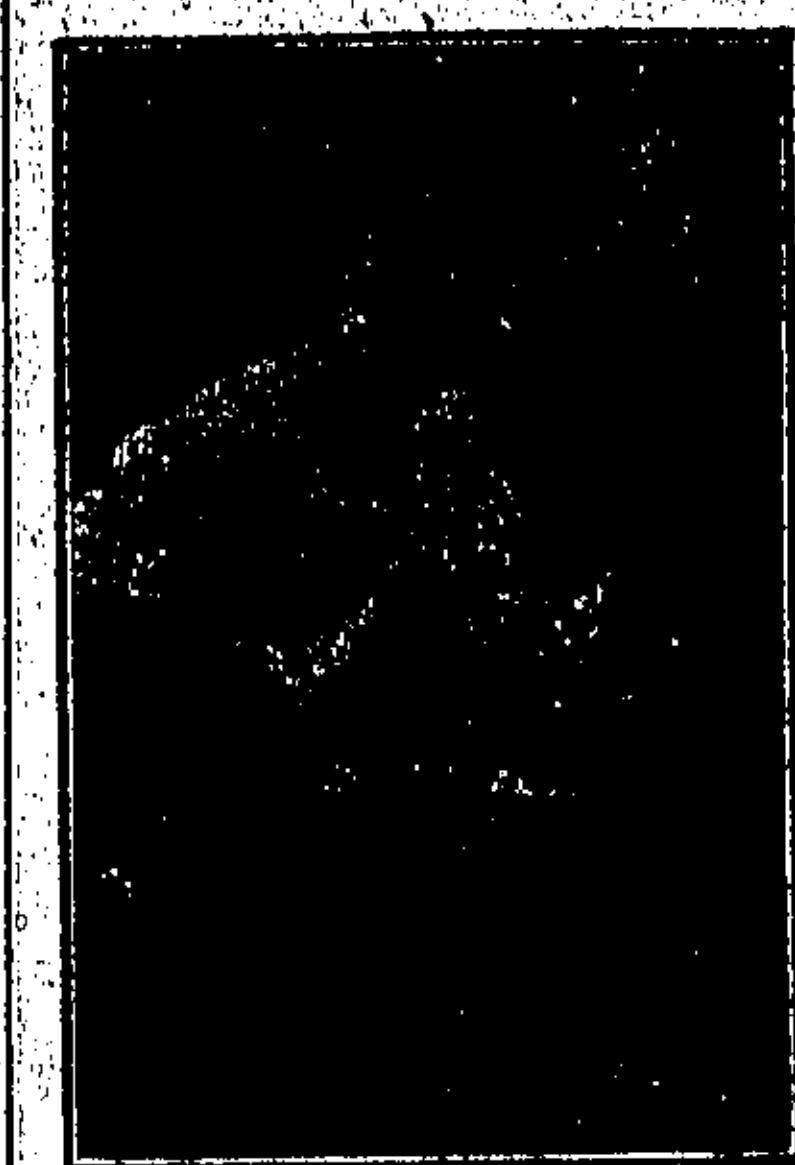
All records in the above European programme supplied by Messrs. Gramophone and Polygram Co. (Continued on next column.)

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Adapted from a story by E. C. Rieu
Illustrated by E. C. Rieu

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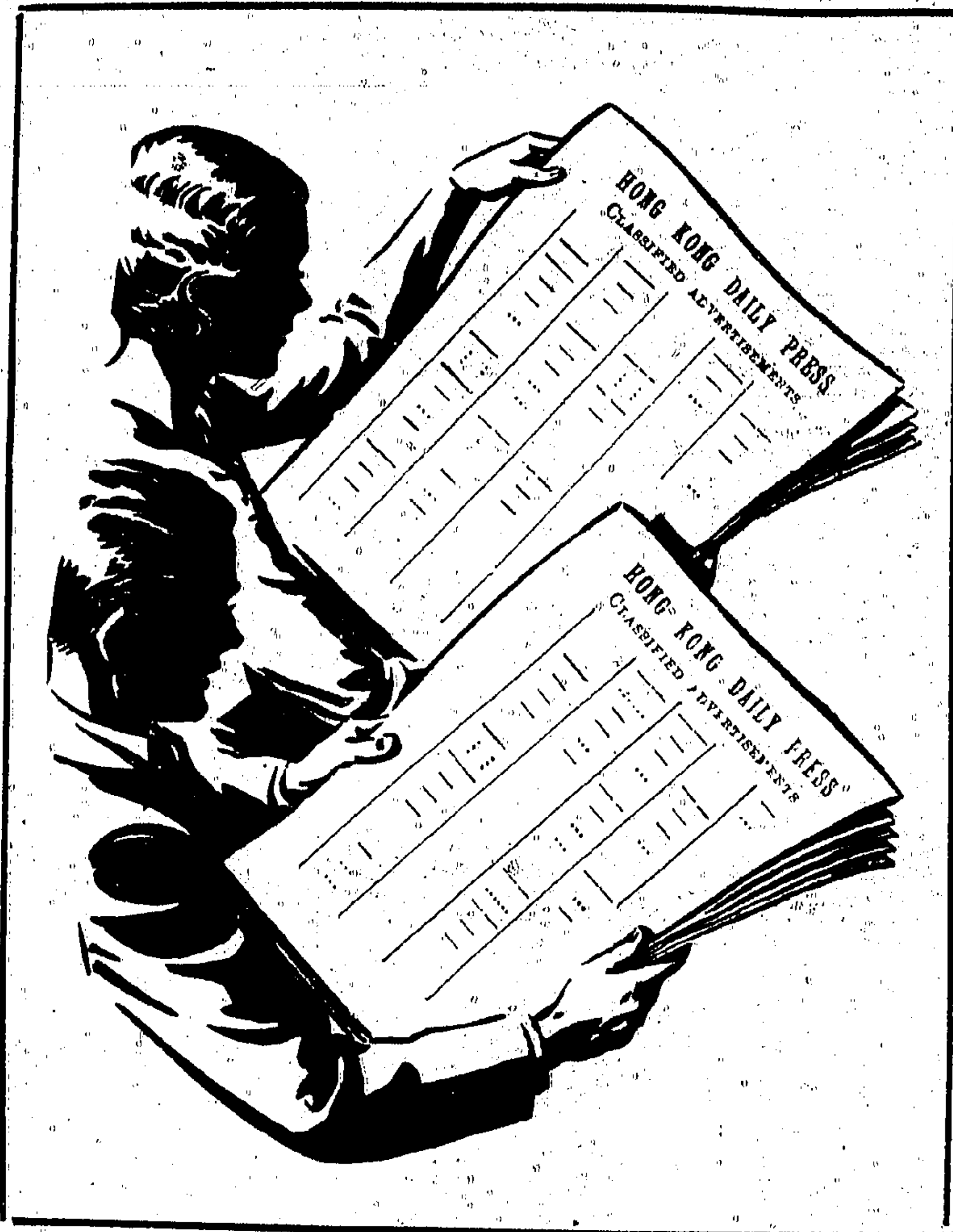
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Kowloon,
Victoria,
New Territories.

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CANADIAN FILMS AN ADDED ATTRACTION.

INTERESTING ASPECTS OF DOMINION LIFE.

A feature of the Empire Products Exhibition and Fair to be held at the Peninsula Hotel on the 23rd and 24th of this month will be the continuous screening of Canadian motion pictures kindly supplied for this occasion by the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

The films in question are entirely produced in Canada by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, which is a branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Canadian Government and comprises intimate, accurate and interesting studies of typical Canadian institutions, sporting activities, scenery and the primary industries.

The following are the names of some of the reels to be shown:—
"Gentlemen Cadets."
"With Gun and Dog."
"Winter Sports in Old Quebec."
"Ride 'Em Cowboy."
"Nimrod in Duckland."
Special seating arrangements are being made for those desirous of seeing these pictures and it is hoped that full advantage will be taken by the general public of this opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the aspects of life in Canada.

On Monday, May 23, the pictures will be shown continuously from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., and on Tuesday, May 24, they will be shown continuously from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.
All visitors to the British Empire Products Exhibition and Fair are cordially invited to attend. No charge for admission will be made.

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HONGKONG

COUNCIL MEETING TO-MORROW

EMPLOYERS & SERVANTS ORDINANCE.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E., will move the first reading of the following Bills:—

A Bill to amend the Vaccination Ordinance, 1923.

A Bill to amend the Employers and Servants Ordinance, 1902.

A Bill to amend the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1882.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths.

A Bill to regulate the employment of Young Persons and Children at Sea.

A Bill to amend the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915.

A Bill to amend the United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, 1928.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. T'so, O.B.E., LL.D., will move the first reading of a Bill to provide for the incorporation of the Directors of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong; also a Bill for the incorporation of St. Stephen's College.

The Attorney-General will further move a Bill to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance of 1931.

Servants' Wages.

This Bill introduced an Ordinance to amend the Employers and Servants Ordinance of 1902, provides that every question between the parties to any contract of service respecting wages, and every question respecting any alleged wrongful determination of any contract of service, shall be heard and determined by a Magistrate in a summary manner in accordance with the law regulating procedure before Magistrates.

The effect of this Ordinance is to delete from the Employers and Servants Ordinance, 1902, those provisions which applied penal sanctions to labour engagements. The relations of employer and employee are left to be governed by the ordinary law of contract but the summary procedure before a Magistrate, in respect of wages and breach of contract, provided by the principal Ordinance, is retained in the new and abbreviated section 12.

GOVT. LAUNCHES.

REPORT BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the question of the use and maintenance of Government launches will be laid before the Legislative Council to-morrow. The Committee comprised the Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole, Mr. D. Burlingham, Mr. G. R. Sayer, Mr. B. M. Dyer and Mr. C. G. S. Mackie.

In the opinion of the Committee, all the Government launches are usefully employed, with the possible exception of those attached to the Government Marine Surveyor's Office, concerning which the Committee recommends that the number be reduced from four to three, the other to be considered as a reserve launch and used only in case of breakdown or refit of one of the other three. This arrangement is to be experimental for a period of twelve months.

It is also recommended that the second or night boat crew of the m.l. Ella be abolished.

The Committee also records that certain unofficial members of the Committee note that the maximum salaries of the Government launch crews are higher than those paid by commercial firms, and it is desirable to keep the salaries of Government crews as near as is practicable to an equality with those paid by commercial firms.

Mr. Burlingham and Mr. Sayer dissent from some of the recommendations.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CANCER

DR. MONTGOMERY GIVES PLAIN AND BRUTAL FACTS.

ESSENTIAL NEED FOR TREATMENT IN EARLY STAGES.

At yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club, presided over by Sir William Hornell, Dr. J. E. Montgomery, Medical Superintendent of the Matilda Hospital, gave an interesting and decidedly startling address on "Truth about Cancer." Dr. Montgomery explained at some length the scientific aspect of the disease, and the manner in which different parts of the human body are attacked. Special emphasis was once more laid on the necessity for all persons over the age of 40 to seek medical advice, the moment that any usual physical symptoms is observed. Cancer is particularly dangerous because its early stages are almost unnoticeable. No time, is, however, to be lost if a cure is to be effected, but treatment is often entirely successful if begun before the disease has had time to affect the whole system.

Dr. Montgomery did not spare his hearers, when he dwelt on the course of the disease, if early treatment has not been applied. He did good service by issuing this warning and making not only Rotarians, but the wider audience that listens to the Rotary addresses, and who reads the reports of them in the Press, aware up to a terrible danger.

QUERIES ABOUT CANCER ANSWERED.

Dr. Montgomery in the course of his address said:

Mr. President and fellow Rotarians, not so very long ago I spoke to you on the subject of Radium, telling you something about its physics, source and action and its position to-day in regard to the treatment of Cancer.

To-day I wish to speak on the subject of Cancer, and the title I have chosen for this address is one suggested by a book recently published by the British Empire Cancer Campaign Council, and from which I shall freely quote as I proceed.

If I were to ask the man in the street whether the subject of Cancer interested him and if so why? the reply I should get would depend largely on the age of the person asked.

If young, he would answer, "I don't think about such things, illness does not come my way," if of early middle age he would say he has no time to think of such things, he was too busy looking after his business and providing for his family. If however I asked the same question of a man or a woman of later middle age, the man would probably answer "Yes I am much interested as so many of my friends and contemporaries have died of Cancer." The woman would say "I dare not think about it as so many women die of Cancer."

This I think fairly represents the attitude of mind of the general public to the Cancer problem and the object of this talk about Cancer is to interest those who are not interested, to satisfy the person who wants to know the truth, and to reassure as far as possible the person who fears, and give a bird's eye view of the whole problem which is rapidly becoming the greatest health problem affecting the whole world.

Before passing to the discussion of special features of Cancer as a scientific conception or as a disease there are certain general considerations that call for attention. The lay public constantly asks such questions as these:—Is Cancer on the increase? Is Cancer hereditary? and is Cancer contagious? and so on. Some times we can give definite answers, but in other instances no dogmatic statement can be made, and our lack of complete knowledge compels us to express very guarded answers to such questions.

Is Cancer on the Increase?

If we take the number of deaths from Cancer and from all causes over a series of years in England and Wales we find that from 1924 to 1928 one in every 9 deaths recorded is certified as being due to Cancer. In 1924 23,000 males and 27,500 females in England and Wales died of Cancer, a total of 50,500. In 1928 25,019 males and 30,210 females in England and Wales died of Cancer, a total of 55,229. This means that in the

short period of 5 years, there is an actual increase of 5,884 deaths per year due to Cancer. Unfortunately later statistics than those I have chosen show this increase is going on. It must also be remembered that during the years in question Cancer was receiving more attention than ever before, the most extensive operations were undertaken to eradicate the disease, and attempts were being made to get the cases early. There is however one point we must remember and that is that during the years mentioned the population was also increasing, so that we must correct the annual Cancer mortality by the number of persons living in that year in order to get the true state of affairs. If we take the same years and work out the number of deaths per million of the population from Cancer we find in 1924 that 1,297 people out of every million of the population died of Cancer and in 1928 1,428 out of every million died of Cancer which shows a definite increase. If we go still further back, say to 1900, only 800 per million died of Cancer, as against almost 1600 in 1930. That roughly means that in 1930 almost twice the number of people per million of the population died from Cancer as compared with the year 1900. We must remember the generally improved health of the population in later years. This improvement is represented by an increased expectation of life at all ages, but especially at younger ages. In other words, a larger proportion of the population reaches the age at which Cancer is commonest than was formerly the case, and this would tend to make the increase more apparent than actual.

Most authorities, however, agree that when all reasonable corrections have been made for such possibilities as I have just referred to (Continued on Page 11.)



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Bowen Road and Lower Levels ... \$21.
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WHAT WATER SHORTAGE MEANS!

HALF A TIN-FULL PER PERSON PER DAY.

ONE TO TWO MINUTES TO FILL
ONE TIN.

The following article gives some striking facts about the difficulties encountered by those dependent on the street fountains for their water supply. The figures were obtained by a "Daily Press" representative who personally counted the buckets and timed the drawing of water at various fountains. If they err at all they err because the writer is inclined to be too conservative.

We hear on all sides that the water restrictions inflict great hardships on the poorer classes of the Colony but this general statement hardly conveys the actual tribulations which the working class of the Chinese community undergo from day to day, so long as they are dependant on the street fountains for their water supply.

At present the supply is seven hours per day and if rain does not come very soon, even shorter hours must of necessity be imposed. Those who are blessed with a water meter in their homes can never realise what it means to be without a drop of water from one's own tap. The following figures might serve to give readers some idea of what is happening in the matter of water supply in the districts where the supply is entirely dependent on street fountains.

TIME TO FILL A TIN

All sorts of receptacles may be seen at street fountains—from iron drums capable of holding six to eight gallons of water to small Chinese wine jars. The average drawer of water from this street supplies employs kerosene or gasoline tins. This is to be remembered when computing figures in connection with the supply at the street fountains.

As evidence of the fact that water pressure is different in various localities, it need only be stated that at one place it took from 120 to 132 seconds to fill a gasoline tin, while at another place the time taken ranged from 55 seconds to a minute. It might be added that the slower pressure occurred more frequently than the stronger pressure, so that if an average were taken, it would incline more on the side of the slower pressure.

Taking the lower figure in each instance, some fountains would seem to be able to supply no more than 210 buckets of water during the seven hours while water is turned on, but no fewer than 458 buckets can be filled by fountains where the pressure is stronger.

At no fountain were there less than 150 buckets waiting in a district which was visited yesterday morning. At some of the thickly populated areas, no fewer than 350 buckets were counted in one queue—a poor hope for the late comers.

HOW MUCH PER HEAD?

How much water per head does the average occupier of an unmetred house obtain?

This, of course, depends on how many persons can be spared from the house to line up in the queues in the street fountains. But assuming that every household sent one person and assuming again that everybody took his turn by rotation at the fountain, some interesting, but distressing figures are deduced.

ONE FOUNTAIN TO 480 PERSONS.

Each street fountain serves about thirty houses. Most of these are three storied, so that there are no less than ninety flats dependent on one street fountain. In Wanchai, practically all the ground floors are used as shops in each of which it is safe to say, no fewer than six adults are employed and housed. In some shops there are far more than six people, but to be on the safe side the minimum figure is chosen for the purpose of computation.

In the flats above the shops, occupied as they are by the poorer classes, it is safe to say that there are no less than four adults and two children to each flat. This would give the figure of 14 persons and two children per house. Thirty houses would therefore hold

on this basis, 420 adults and sixty children. Actually the writer feels that there are more than this number in thirty Chinese houses, but again the lowest estimate is taken for the purpose of figuring out just how much each person can be expected to get from the seven hours supply at the street fountain.

HALF A TIN-FULL.

Assuming that children require half only of the amount of water given to grown-ups, the quantity of water available to each person per twenty-four hours where the pressure is highest and just under half a bucket each where the pressure allows only 30 buckets per hour.

As stated previously, however, the greater pressure occurs but rarely, so that those who get a full bucket of water, per head per day are small in number. In addition to this it must be borne in mind that the figures make no allowance for the fact that some people, being able to send more than one person to the street fountains, obtain more than their mathematical share of water, and thus deprive others of their fair share.

REQUIREMENTS.

In the district where the pressure is so low that only 210 buckets can be drawn each day, there is real hardship for half a bucket of water is surely insufficient for even the greatest water economist, as the following figures, based on the minimum requirements of four adults and two children would show:

Cooking purposes:—Washing, rinsing and boiling rice, cooking vegetables and meat, and making tea—two buckets.
Washing purposes:—Clothes wash and rinse—two buckets.
Face, hands, and body—two buckets.

It will be seen that the minimum requirements per flat would be five buckets per day. This, of course, gives no allowance for cleaning the house, furniture, bed clothes, baths, or even watering and cleaning up spittoons! These figures were obtained after consultation with several Chinese ladies.

ADDITIONAL HARDSHIPS.

Where there are several families in a house, the water problem is still more acute, for the supply is so restricted that only enough can be secured for cooking purposes and even that is uncertain. In addition to the lack of water, the task of waiting for hours at the street fountains must be a very trying experience for people, who have to do all their own housework. Some of those who line their buckets up in the queue have to set a watch overnight to see that their buckets are not stolen or shifted from their positions on the queue. When this has to be done from day to day until the rain relieves the situation, the distress arising from the present water crisis can be well imagined.

CONFIDENTIAL!

Our representative called at the Public Works Department and saw two very courteous members of the Waterworks staff.

The first gentleman interviewed was asked whether he could say why the pressure at the street fountains varied so considerably. With some alarm he replied that he could give no information on the point and referred our representative to a colleague.

Asked if he could say how much water they estimated was collected from an inch of rainfall equal to one inch of rain, the representative was referred, with precisely the same result.

LAST YEAR'S RAINFALL.

AUTUMN DROUGHT: DOWN-
FALL IN DRY SEASON.

According to report of the Director of the Royal Observatory for the year 1931 the rainfall was moderately above normal in April and September, and moderately below normal in June and July. It was considerably below normal in October and considerably above in December. A drought occurred from October 22 to December 6. During this period only 1.04 inch of rain occurred, of which 0.93 inch fell on November 11. 14.14 inches were measured from December 7 to 11, after which date no rain fell until 1932, February 4, except on December 26-7, when 0.41 inch was measured.

The total rainfall for the year was 80.32 inches as against 96.08 inches in 1930 and 85.50 inches for the past 48 years.

The greatest fall in one civil day was 3.33 inches on December 9, as against 7.06 inches in 1930 and 21.02 inches for the past 48 years.

The greatest fall in one hour was 2.55 inches at 9 p.m. on April 19, as against 2.36 inches in 1930 and 3.96 inches for the past 48 years.

Rain in the Dry Season.

One of the features of the weather in 1931 was rain to the extent of 3.48 inches on December 9, the middle of the dry season.

The other features were:—

Typhoons passing near the Observatory on August 1, August 17 and September 2, respectively.
Barometer abnormally high in July and abnormally low in August.
Wind velocity abnormally low in July, abnormally high in August, and steadily above normal from March to June.

The greatest fall in one minute was 0.83 inch at 12h. 12m. on May 31.

NEW WAY OF GETTING WATER.

DRAWING FROM PUBLIC CISTERNS.

A new way of getting water suitable for domestic purposes was discovered by some person when he obtained water from the river mains in the eastern part of a public latrine in Staunton Street. When the police visited the place there were about thirty men on the ground and several men were busy drawing supplies while standing on barricades serving as a platform.

Inspector Dick charged four men before Mr. Wynne Jones at the Central Police Court yesterday under the Ordinance which prohibits the drawing of water from such public services. The fourth defendant, however, who was arrested only because his hands were wet, was discharged.

His Worship (to third defendant, aged 14):—Now I suppose you were taking it home to your master, having discovered a new way of getting water?

Third Defendant: My turn had not come. My tin was still empty.

His Worship: You intended to get water. Stealing water at a time like this is rather serious. You are only a child and don't understand. I will fine you \$2.

Similar fines were imposed on the other defendants.

TYPHOONS IN 1931.

GUST OF 136 M.P.H.

The tracks of 19 typhoons which occurred in the Far East during the year 1931 are given in the Monthly Meteorological Bulletin for December, says the Observatory report for 1931.

A typhoon passing about 30 miles to the S.W. of Hong Kong, on August 1, produced a gust velocity at the Observatory of 192 m.p.h. from E.N.E. at 11h. 47m. The lowest barometer reading, reduced to sea-level and standard gravity, was 29.124 inches at 17h. on the 18th.

A second, passing about 80 miles to the east of the Observatory, produced a strong gale at Gap Rock but only a fresh breeze at the Observatory. A third, passing between Gap Rock and Hong Kong on September 2, produced a gust velocity at the Observatory of 74 m.p.h. from S. by E. at 2h. 00m. The lowest barometer reading, reduced to sea-level and standard gravity, was 29.189 inches at 14h. 30m.

L.I.D. CERTIFICATES.

Of the Societe Internationale de Placements, Basle. (Local agents Messrs. Goeck & Co.)
Wednesday's official quotation in Basle—23 1/2s. 8d.

VILLAGE ROAD MURDER.

SIX WITNESSES CALLED AT YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS: "FAY" NOT CALLED.

DEFENCE SOLICITOR'S REQUEST FOR DEFINITE STATEMENT REGARDING GUN.

The case in which Cheng Kwok Yau, a young Chinese of 20, is charged with procuring the murder of George Fung, was continued at Central Magistracy before Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones yesterday.

Mr. H. E. Lindell, Assistant Attorney-General prosecuted and Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton was for the defence. Mr. Peter Sin watched the proceedings on behalf of one of the witnesses to be called for the prosecution.

The girl, Lai Ming Fai (Fay), was in Court and followed the afternoon's proceedings from one of the seats to the right of the legal table. She was visibly moved when the blood stained clothing of George Fung was produced during the afternoon's hearing.

At the outset, Mr. Lindell indicated that Mr. Hall Brutton had informed him that he had no wish to cross-examine the girl Fay yesterday. His Worship accordingly permitted the cross-examination to be put back to a later stage of the proceedings.

FUNG'S LAST MOMENTS RECALLED.

The first witness called yesterday was Dr. R. S. Bigby, Acting Assistant Government Bacteriologist. He said that on the morning of March 25 he held a post mortem examination on the body of George Fung and found a puncture wound on the back. He described the nature of the injury and said that a bullet was found lodged just under the chest. He found that the bullet had pierced the left lung, back and front, and also the heart muscle. Witness said that the causes of death were hemorrhage and shock. The condition of the body was otherwise healthy. Death had probably occurred about 12 hours before the post mortem examination.

Mr. Lindell: Can you form any opinion as to the range at which the shot had been fired?

Witness: I think it must have been fired at least three feet from the deceased.

Can you form any opinion as to the maximum distance?—No.

The next witness called was Chan Wing Yung, of 14, Shan Kwong Street, described by Mr. Lindell as a man of independent means. Chan said that he knew the accused, the deceased and the girl Fay. He had first met Fay on or about February 17, 1931, and had met Fung a little before that.

Speaking of the events of March 24, witness said:—"I saw the deceased at about 10 o'clock in the morning. He came to my house and had his meal with me and afterwards I went out with him, returning home at about 6.45. He and Fay returned with me and had their evening meal in my house and after the meal we had a chat and a game of cards. They left together at about 8.30 p.m.

Five minutes later Fay returned to my house and made a report, in consequence of which I went out with her in my car and drove first to the scene of the shooting, where we did not see Fung, and then to the No. 9 Police Station, where a report was made. We next went to the Young Wo Nursing Home in company of a Police Officer, where we saw Fung who was unconscious.

At the Nathan Hotel.

Later, I accompanied Fay to the Nathan Hotel. The police wanted to get Fung's clothing from the Hotel and I and Maurice and Quentin Fung (brothers of George Fung) accompanied Fay there.

In answer to a question by Mr. Lindell, witness said that a friend named Sung and had telephoned to the Police, news of the shooting, before witness and the girl went out in their car to the Police Station.

A houseboy employed at 14, Shan Kwong Street, was then called. He said that Fung and Fay arrived at his master's house at 8.45 p.m. He remembered a telephone message had come for the girl some time after 7 p.m. and about half an hour later, an amah brought a letter to the house. The letter was given to the girl who opened and read it. Mr. Hall Brutton (cross-examining): Earlier that evening was there a telephone message to your house for Lai Ming Fai?—Yes.

Did you hear the conversation on the telephone?—No.

Did you hear Lai Ming Fai say, "Bring the letter to this house?"—I did not hear that.

When this letter was brought to the house by the amah, you were merely asked to give the letter to Lai Ming Fai?—Yes.

There was no question as to who was in the house?—No.

No question as to whether George Fung was there?—No.

No question as to whether Lai Ming Fai was there?—No. The amah merely asked me to give the letter to Lai Ming Fai.

That was all that was said?—Yes.

The next witness called was a hawk who had a stall in Shan Kwong Road near the entrance of Yick Yam Street.

Flash After Report.

On the night of the shooting, the hawk stated, he was having his meal at his stall when he heard a report similar to a fire cracker coming from the direction of the mouth of Yick Yam Street. He saw a flash at the time; in answer to a question by Mr. Lindell he said that the flash was after the report.

Witness said that he saw a man and a woman going up the stairway of one of the first houses in the street. He next heard heavy footsteps behind his stall but witness could not tell the Court the direction taken by the man who was running. Witness described the direction taken and wound up by saying that he thought the man must have gone down the side of Man Chung Fong. Mr. Wynne Jones told the hawk to relate only what he saw or heard at the time and not what he thought.

Mr. Lindell: Did you look at the person who was running?—No. Can you say whether it was a man or a woman?—From the speed, I must say it was a man. (Laughter.)

Shek Tui, the detective who found the gun after the shooting, then gave evidence, in the course of which he said that he went to Wong Nei Chong after a report had been received at the Police Station. He made certain inquiries from some tailors in Yick Yam Street and then went to the Young Wo Nursing Home. Afterwards he went down to a hawk's stall in Yick Yam Street and as a result of information from the hawk he went to a lane at the back of Man Chung Fong where he found a gun in a gutter at the back of house No. 5. He took the gun to No. 9 Police Station and handed it to Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds, who returned to the spot with him.

In Dying Condition.

Sergeant J. F. Kennedy of No. 2 Police Station was the next witness called. He said that after a telephone report was received at the Police Station, a party arrived by car at the Police Station to make a report. He immediately proceeded in that car with Chan Wing Yung and Fay to the Young Wo Nursing Home, where witness saw

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Public that the Police Station for Wanchai District, will be transferred from its present site at the Junction of Wanchai and Johnston Roads to the New Site at No. 128 Gloucester Road between Fleming and Stewart Roads as from noon on Thursday 19th inst.

T. H. King,
Inspector General of Police.
17th May, 1932. [2208]

NOTICE.

As from To-day's date we have authorized Mr. THOMAS ROSE MACDONALD to act as Manager of our Insurance Department during the absence of Mr. FREDERICK CHARLES HALL. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1932. [2206]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Union Building, Victoria, Hong Kong, immediately after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, which takes place on Friday, the 27th May, 1932, at 11.15 a.m., when the adjourned Resolution will be proposed—

That it is desirable to capitalize a sum of \$1,600,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Extra Reserve Fund and for the purpose—

- Should the Hong Kong Dollar equivalent of the Extra Reserve Fund on the 13th June, 1932 be not of the value of \$1,600,000 then there shall be transferred from the Reserve Fund to the Extra Reserve Fund such a sum as will with the amount now standing to the credit of the Extra Reserve Fund make up the sum of \$1,600,000.
- A call of \$80 per share is hereby made on the shareholders of the Company appearing on the Register of shareholders on the 27th May, 1932 and such call shall be payable on the 13th June, 1932 to the General Manager at the Registered Office of the Company.
- That for the purpose of paying the aforesaid call of \$80 per share a special dividend of \$80 per share is hereby declared payable on the 13th June, 1932, and that such special dividend be applied on behalf of the shareholders by the Directors in satisfaction of the call of \$80 per share.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager. [2204]

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd DAY of MAY, 1932, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tai Hang Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Revenue, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.			
No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Estimated Value
Lot 1	Tai Hang Road, adjacent to the existing building at No. 128.	As per plan.	20,000
			500
			40,000

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Voting Members will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on Monday, 20th May, 1932, at 6.30 p.m.

All Members are cordially invited to attend and participate in any discussion which may arise.
By Order of the Stewards,
S. A. BERRY,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 16th May, 1932. [2193]

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MAY 18, 1932.

WILL THE MILITARISTS WIN?

Events in Japan are being watched with the gravest concern by all responsible people in China. Since the resignation of Baron SHIRAKAWA Sino-Japanese relations have steadily worsened and while Mr. INOUE was not a fire-eater the Chinese Republic had every cause for anxiety during his régime. Now the military leaders are demanding a national party, or, in other words a ministry that will subordinate itself to the heads of the fighting forces in Japan, and enforce such measures as the generals and admirals consider to be for the benefit of their country. What is gained in patriotic and honest administration is likely to be lost in an even more drastic foreign policy than has been pursued during the past month. That is the obvious view and probably the correct one, but, as we shall suggest later a strong government in Japan may be a better guardian of the peace than a weak one.

China's own attitude towards Japan is unyielding as ever. The occupation of Manchuria and the destruction of Chapel are hardly actions in which she is likely to acquiesce. Of old, China's military weakness led to acceptance of defeat, and a reliance on diplomacy and the imponderable strength of a passive resistance that in the end wore down all opposition. The fear of the Nineteenth Army, have, however, implanted the idea that China is not so weak after all, and a struggle with Japan need not be so unequal as it appears.

The Canton Gazette recently published two lengthy articles, translated from the Chinese of Mr. Liao Hsu Jung, quietly analysing China's chances in a long war with Japan. The articles are interesting not only for the arguments expressed, but for their reflection of the Chinese attitude towards such a conflict. It is ingeniously argued that China's sufferings from floods and civil war have been on a scale of such immensity that a Japanese invasion would be a hardly noticeable addition to the present burdens. The coast towns

would be occupied, but the real China, the land of thousands upon thousands of small towns and villages far from the sea, could never be subdued. Quite apart from the opposition of Chinese troops, campaigning on the PLAN plan of evasive hostility, the "brigands" would be a formidable factor, and no small Japanese force would anywhere be safe.

The writer in question argues with some point that the damage which either ordnance or aerial bombardment can effect is limited. It takes a lot to demolish even a small town, and ruins, as Kiang-wan village proved once again, are extraordinarily hard to clear of determined adversaries. No attempt will now be made to analyse these contentions but no one can forget that the Chinese are to all other peoples an incalculable nation. Again and again throughout their history, in the midst of crushing, and sometimes by no means creditable defeats, they have suddenly turned upon their opponents and fought with astonishing courage and pertinacity.

London newspapers express fear of a second Russo-Japanese war, but the danger of a spread of this conflict with China is the real peril to the world's peace. While Russia has probably no intention of herself engaging in a conflict with Japan, she would no doubt be delighted to see China so embroiled, and seize the opportunity to exercise benevolent neutrality. If China could deal a blow at Japan it would serve Russia well in furthering the automatic aggression of the Muscovite in Mongolia, Manchuria and Turkestan.

Japan's weakness, as both Russia and China are aware, lies in her economic position. Is she in a position to finance a long war? If such a struggle develops can she avoid bankruptcy? The more optimistic Chinese base much on this supposed chink in the armour. Few would like to estimate the effect on Japan's economic structure of financing a war, especially a lengthy war largely against irregular troops, and in a country of China's illimitable size. Will Japan embark upon such an undertaking? A strong government is not more likely to fight than a weak one. Statesmen, and military experts count the cost of such an undertaking. They leave as little to chance as possible. They retreat sooner than lose the battle. Weak and ill-informed politicians drift into war because they do not know what it means; they are unable to control the course of events, and melt like wax before the fire of popular clamour. A national government in Japan would control affairs in Japan, instead of allowing individual generals and admirals to raise great issues by hasty and impetuous actions that cannot be repudiated.

STOLEN PEN.

FOUND UNDER THIEF'S HAT

The theft of a fountain pen from Mr. S. C. Salter, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., brought a Chinese before Mr. Wynne Jones at the Central Police Court yesterday. It was stated in evidence that Mr. Salter was walking along Des Voeux Road, near Pottinger Street, when the defendant brushed against his shoulder and at the same time he felt a tug at his pocket. Noticing that his fountain pen had gone, the complainant seized the defendant, but the latter showed his empty pockets. When the man was handed over to Sergeant Fryer, the pen was found under his hat.

Defendant said that the pen was given to him by another man and he did not know how it got under his hat. His Worship remarked that it was not a bit of use talking such lies and passed sentence to two months' hard labour.

★ News and Views ★

The Good Old Days!

Here is an excerpt from a statute of Elizabeth:—"No man shall blow a horn in the night or whistle after nine under pain of imprisonment. No man shall cause any sudden outcry in the night by making an affray or by beating his wife. Oh, for the law of Queen Bess at night!"

"I Beg to Subscribe."

Here is Lord Erskine's stereotyped reply to all and sundry who pestered him for subscriptions. It ran thus:—"Sir, I feel much honoured by your application to me, and I beg to subscribe" (here the leaf had to be turned over) "myself your very obedient servant, Erskine."

Governor Murray's Chance.

Governor Murray is the great new figure in American politics. He is seeking the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. In days gone by the Republican nomination was regarded as equivalent to the Presidency itself. This year it is believed that the Democratic nomination means the Presidency.

As Presidential candidate Governor Murray would have one advantage which might, however, prove to be a handicap. His wife is a squaw. She is not a pure-breed; she may even be less than a half-breed, but she is a member of the Chickasaw tribe and was brought up with them.

Wigwag to White House.

The Chickasaws are the Mississippi tribe, and those who claim connection with them never cease to deny, fervently and with indignation, that at any time in history, remote or recent, were they cannibals. That is the great difference between the Chickasaws and all other tribes.

The old story used to be "From Log Cabin to White House." It may now be necessary to change that. The new story may be "From Wigwag to White House."

Dignity and Impudence.

General Dawes, of Dawes Plan fame, and the former U.S. Ambassador once played a most amusing joke, at a solemn and portentous occasion. The General had bidden the aide of the diplomatic corps to his table, including that soul of British propriety, Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., with the arrival of the soup one of the waiters appeared to be drunk—very drunk. By a marvellous dive a wave of bisque, which threatened to descend on the French Ambassador's neck was regathered into its plate. A maudlin stumble nearly added a pair of lamb outlets to Sir John Hanbury Williams' decorations. Sir Austen Chamberlain remonstrated, General Dawes shrugged his shoulders. When some of the guests had been reduced to a state of prostration, the General made a sign. The offending waiter came forward and bowed. Then, quickly taking off his wig, he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you enjoyed your dinner and my entertainment." He was a professional juggler well known to our music-hall public.

"Rabelaisian" Play for London.

The celebrated Belgian dramatist, Fernand Crommelynck, is coming to London to witness the Stage Society production of "Le Cocu Magnifique." This much-discussed play, although it has been performed in every capital of Europe (Meyerhold produced it at his famous theatre in Moscow), has never yet been seen in England. It has been described as a modern comedy in the Rabelaisian manner, although M. Crommelynck's treatment of the theme is less Rabelaisian than Shakespearean. Play has been admirably translated.

Byron's Daughter.

Allegre died on April 30, 1899, in the Convent of Bagna, Cavallo; her fifth birthday just passed. She was born in London, spent most of her tiny life under summer skies; and when it was over came back to be laid in a nameless grave in Harrow Churchyard. Her mother was Claire Clairmont. She knew nothing of all that rather sordid tangle that had brought her into the world. She only knew, this gay, clever, elfin child, that Byron, her father, adored her; and she alone of all the world saw in him all that was loveable, nothing that was base.

Boy Jumper.

Boy-Sergeant W. A. Land, depot battalion Royal Engineers, Chatham, who has been invited to represent England in the high jump at the Olympic Games at Los Angeles this summer, is not yet 18, but is regarded as a potential world champion.

It is claimed that he has cleared 6 ft. 6 in. in recent practice, while he has cleared 6 ft. 3 in. against Germany.

The Army authorities are very keen on his making the trip and will give him every facility to go to the United States.

£10,000 Jewels Forgotten.

This story of how a Hatton Garden diamond broker lost jewels worth £10,000 is revealed.

The broker went into a telephone box at Piccadilly Circus. Tube station carrying an umbrella, and an attaché case containing the jewels.

When he came out of the box he carried only the umbrella.

The jewellery, including two diamond and platinum bracelets, diamonds and other articles, had been left behind.

The story was told by Messrs. Tyler & Co., of Holborn, who are offering a reward of £2,000 for the return of the missing property.

Rector-Driver Fined.

The Rev. William Hazledine, Rector of Middle Claydon, Bucks, was fined £5 at Ascot Police Court for driving his motor-car without due consideration for other users of the road.

It was stated that he drove over a cross-roads at Ascot and crashed into an ice-cream van. The top part of the van was knocked off the chassis, thrown along the road, and turned upside down, while the chassis went on and knocked down a man. The van driver was not hurt.

Mr. Hazledine said he thought the road was clear.

The Alchemist.

M. Dunikowski, the Polish "engineer-alchemist," of Paris, who claims that he can make gold from sand and earth, may go to London to conduct his experiments shortly. He is at present under detention in the Santé Prison awaiting trial on charges of fraud. The charges were brought by people who furnished funds to enable him to construct a laboratory near Nice to perfect a mysterious machine with which he says he can produce gold. Efforts, in which a London financier is said to be concerned, are now being made to obtain Dunikowski's release.

Recently the "engineer-alchemist" claimed a medical examination on the ground that in his present state of health continued confinement in the Santé Prison must inevitably cause his death.

Fewer Marriages, More Divorces.

There were fewer marriages and more divorces in France in 1931 than in 1930, according to population statistics. The birthrate fell from 180 per 10,000 inhabitants to 174. The number of marriages in 1931 was 328,358, or 16,840 below the figures of the previous year. Last year 21,819 divorces, or 803 more than in 1930, were granted. The outstanding feature of the return is the fact that births only exceeded deaths by 49,538, compared with 68,766 in 1930.

A SHOCKING ROUND.

It's shocking, it is, when you've married a wife,
For her to be evermore cribbing and mocking,
And looking for trouble and stirring up strife!
And the chow that she orders!
Well, truly, it's shocking!

She'd much better look to the holes in her stocking
Than make me think death would be better than life,
Or far better still a fat cradle be rocking.

In bed, in the morning, when sweet dreams are rife,
And sleep both my eyelids in slumber is looking,
Her fist in my short ribs feels just like a knife,
And then I'm awake to the world; Well, it's shocking!
J.W.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

The dollar was quoted yesterday at 1s. 3-1/8d. on demand.

A meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., will be held at noon to-day.

Three cases of small-pox, one of enteric fever and one of meningitis were reported on Monday.

A general meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) will be held at Jardine's Boardroom at 11 a.m. to-day.

H.E. Major General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Captain D. R. Cameron returned to Hong Kong yesterday by air.

War medals, including a Victoria and General Service awards marked J. R. O'Connell, "E." "ST.D." have been found at Regulus Bay. The owner is asked to apply to the Registrar, O'Connell, E.M.S. Tamar.

A Chinese mail purveyor of the A. Thakkar & Co. held on the ship yesterday and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from serious injuries. The man is not expected to live.

A dinner in honour of Mr. E. E. J. Woodhouse, C.E.E., who is due to retire as Superintendent of Police, Hong Kong, on May 31, will be held at the Police Recreation Club this evening.

A sudden squall in the harbour on Monday night capsize a passenger boat which was taking a quantity of luggage to a Dutch steamer. The three men on board were rescued by Sergeant Feeley, who was passing in police launch No. 8 at the time.

Injuries to their backs and feet, which, however, were not of a serious nature, were sustained by three men when they were thrown off a sinking sea propeller shaft of the s.s. Ampullaria, undergoing repairs at Takko Docks, swung out.

"I can't think of a meaner thief at the present moment," remarked Mr. Fraser at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday when a scold was charged with the theft of six water buckets from a street fountain at Taupaki. Detective Sergeant Moran said the buckets were valued at only 9s. but it was not the value that counted but the inconvenience caused to the owners. Sentence of three weeks was passed.

The Tai wai was arrested while trying to sell golf balls in Harrow, near the Kowloon Golf Club, was charged before Mr. Fraser at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday with unlawful possession of golf balls. Defendant said that he bought the golf balls in Lower Row, while the other four he got from caddies at Fanning. Remarking that even if he got the balls from caddies at Fanning he should have known that they had been stolen, he was fined £25 or three weeks' hard labour.

A young Chinese, of 20, Reclamation Street, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the Sham-shui ferry-boat Chung of Monday night when the launch was about 100 yards from the Hongkong wharf. A seaman, Chan Siu, jumped into the water and, with the assistance of Sergeant Hill, who was passing in police launch No. 14, rescued the youth, who refused to go to hospital.

Vice-Admiral Cavanagh of the Italian cruiser Trento paid an official call on H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.), yesterday morning. The Admiral re-embarked from Queen's Pier at 11.30 a.m. His Excellency returned the call at noon. The Trento arrived from Shanghai and will probably proceed to Batavia tomorrow.

Big lads like you should be doing something else instead of playing with children's seaweeds," said Mr. Fraser at the Kowloon Magistrate's when two Portuguese youths, aged 15 and 16, were charged with being in the children's playground at Chatham Road on Saturday evening. It was stated that the defendants were using the seaweeds, which were reserved for children only. Defendants informed their Worship that they did not go to the playground at Chatham Road, but that they were at the playground at Chatham Road, where they were with the children. When they were asked why they had been there, they said they had been there to play with the children. They were each fined £25.

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VARSITY FAREWELL.

PROF. SHELLSHEAR AND HIS STUDENTS.

Members of the Hong Kong University Medical Society gave a tea party on Monday in honour of Professor J. L. Shellshear, who is going home on furlough.

Dr. G. H. Thomas presided in the absence of Professor Gerrard, President of the Society, and referred to the close bonds which bound the students to their Professor of Anatomy, observing also that he was a historian and author.

A silver cigarette case was then presented to Dr. Shellshear as a memento of his association with the students. In returning thanks for the gift, he referred to the financial difficulties with which the medical work of the University was faced. The Boxer Indemnity funds, he said, were barely sufficient to maintain a good assistant in one department only. Periodical subscriptions, while something to be thankful for, were not reassuring, and he thought what they really needed was an endowment fund.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF KENSINGTON.

The death, occurring in England, is announced of the Right Rev. John Francis Maud, D.D., Bishop of Kensington. The late Bishop Maud was an uncle of Mr. E. W. Maud, of the War Office, and a member of the House of Commons and Dean of St. John's Cathedral.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BOMBAY

CITY IN STATE OF SEIGE

40,000 WORKERS IDLE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, May 17. The casualties hitherto during the Communal rioting are 73 dead and over 800 injured.

The introduction of the Curfew order is among the drastic measures taken to rescue the city from the orgy of rioting by Hindus and Moslems, under which the population has been cowering for the last four days.

A similar outbreak has occurred at Calcutta where the police fired on the mob.

A SOBERING EFFECT.

A welter of bloodshed and looting coincides with the opening of the Moslem festival, Moharrum. Though the slaughter continued this morning, the presence of British troops is gradually restoring confidence and the situation is now easier.

In addition to the Curfew order, which has consigned inhabitants to their houses between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., assemblies of more than five people are prohibited.

Governor Sykes, after conferring with the Commissioner of Police, drove through the disturbed areas in the city this afternoon.

The streets to-day are curiously deserted.

BOMBAY, May 17. Seven people were killed and 50 injured by noon to-day.

The rioting has now spread to the mill area, where thirty mills have closed for the day, throwing idle 40,000 workers.

BOMBAY, May 17. The police are vainly striving to cope with the activities of fanatical looters, while the rioters, in large numbers, are setting fire to houses on the border of the trouble areas, using bags of sacking soaked with kerosene.

ARMOURD CARS RUSHED TO CITY

The gravity of the situation is indicated by the fact that numerous armoured cars have been rushed to the city, arriving here this morning, while an Indian Regiment is standing by tonight, prepared for emergencies.

Yesterday's death-roll, according to the last information available, was at least 10 killed and 200 injured, bringing the total for three days to 40 killed and 800 injured.

The communal fanatics await tonight before beginning their attacks. Last night, serious outbreaks occurred immediately the darkness began to set in, fighting between the factions being marked by an even more intense ferocity.

WHOLE DISTRICTS BESIEGED.

Whole districts were in a state of siege, and fierce battles were going on in a hundred and one different places, the rioters using every conceivable type of hurtful weapon, including stones, broken bottles, sticks, iron rods, knives.

These weapons were freely used and casualties were extremely heavy, only the more serious coming to the knowledge of the authorities.

Huge bonfires raged last night in the Girgaum Road, a Hindu district.

NEW NELSON LINER

HIGHLAND PATRIOT REACHES LONDON

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 17. The Nelson motor liner Highland Patriot reached the Albert Dock London, last night, from Belfast, where she was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. After running her trials successfully she will have regular sailings like other vessels of the line to South America and Spain, Portugal, and Canary Island.

The Highland Patriot is 220 feet in length, 29 feet in breadth and has a gross tonnage of 14,187.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN JAPAN

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEMANDED

ARMY LEADERS PRESENT ULTIMATUM

COUNTRY NOW IN CRITICAL CONDITION

BARON HIRANUMA MENTIONED AS PREMIER

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 17.

JUST when the belief was spreading that another Seiyukai Party Cabinet, headed by Mr. Suzuki, would succeed the present Ministry, the Army has put a spoke in the wheel of the politicians, demanding the formation of a National Cabinet.

While there is no reason to believe that either the Army or public approve of the youthful terrorists methods, it is noteworthy that the leading vernacular papers, as well as a number of leading personalities, express sympathy with their motives despite the bitter condemnation of the actions taken to achieve them, hence it seems likely that the perpetrators of Sunday's outrages will achieve one of their aims, namely, the creation of a situation compelling the country to recognise the necessity for a National Government, which will place the interests of the country above all else.

In the event if a National Cabinet being formed it is expressed that Baron Hiranuma, President of the Kokuhonsha Nationalist Society, which forms the spearhead of the present non-violent, Fascist-like movement, will be appointed Premier.

BLOOD BROTHERHOOD ACTIVITIES

The Army chiefs have intimated to the Government their refusal to participate in any Government that is not founded definitely in the national interests.

Calling on General Araki, the War Minister this morning, Lieut. General Masaki, the vice-Chief of the General Staff, informed him that the Army would find itself unable to recommend anyone to fill the portfolio of War Minister in a Suzuki Government, if the new Cabinet is a Party Cabinet.

NATIONAL CRISIS

The Army contends that as a national crisis is facing Japan, the country requires a National Cabinet.

And as the Japanese Constitution necessitates the War Minister being a General Officer, it is impossible to form a Cabinet without the Army's approval. Hence General Araki is expected to urge the famous Genro, Prince Saionji, to recommend the Emperor to call for a National Super-Party Government.

SUZUKI SUCCEEDS INUKAI

TOKYO, May 17. Mr. Kinsaburo Suzuki, the Minister for Home Affairs, has informally accepted the Presidency of the Seiyukai Party in succession to the late Mr. Inukai.

Although there was considerable opposition in some quarters to Mr. Suzuki's election, the elder men of the Party decided to support him and in the early hours of this morning, after a series of long deliberations, successfully persuaded Mr. Takejuro Tokonami, the Railway Minister, another possible candidate, to give up his ambition for the Presidency.

Mr. Suzuki will be formally installed as President of the Seiyukai Party at a mass meeting of parliamentary members this afternoon.

It is taken for granted that he will be Japan's next Prime Minister.

TOKYO, May 17. The new Cabinet is unlikely to be decided on before May 20, as Prince Saionji is not expected to arrive at Tokyo till May 19.

NO WAR MINISTER RECOMMENDED

TOKYO, May 17. A mass meeting of Parliamentary members of the Seiyukai Party this afternoon unanimously elected Mr. Mr. Kinsaburo Suzuki President in succession to Mr. Inukai, but with the Army's refusal to recommend a War Minister, Mr. Suzuki's appointment to the Premiership now seems unlikely.

The Army's insistence on a National Cabinet appears to be well-reasoned, as there is little doubt that no Party Cabinet will be able to command sufficient respect and confidence to tackle the present national crisis.

TOKYO OUTRAGES

Meanwhile, it is becoming increasingly plain that the principal instigators of the recent outrages in Tokyo and elsewhere, are civilians of the extreme "romin" type imbued with a genuine disgust at the material outlook of modern civilisation which tends to make the pursuit of pleasure, wealth and self-interest the principal aim in life.

Hence the enmity of people of these intense feelings towards politicians and others who are alleged to be subordinating the interests of the people of the country to their own, resulting in widespread corruption and scandals in political life.

MYSTERIOUS BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Following a rigorous, cross-examination of Nishio, the mysterious priest who was arrested on March 11 as one of the prime instigators of the murders of the Finance Minister, Mr. Inouye, and Baron Takuma Dan, it is reported that he admitted to the police that all seventeen of the assassins who surrounded on Sunday, were connected with the Blood Brotherhood of sworn assassins.

Nishio, who appears to be sincere, but is a misguided ultranationalist fanatic, is reputed to possess a remarkable magnetic personality.

Exercising great influence over impressionable youths, he admits that he seeks to revive the traditional spirit of Old Japan as exemplified by the story of the famous forty-seven "romin," whose action in murdering a man who caused their lord's death, and thereafter all performing *kara kiri*, is regarded as the highest type of loyalty and self-sacrifice.

Nishio and others like him teach that to resort to violence for what is considered patriotic motives is laudable provided that the perpetrator is prepared to take the consequences and sacrifice his own life, hence the voluntary surrender of the seventeen assassins on Sunday as soon as they had achieved their purpose, the same as the forty-seven "romin" did in the Eighteenth Century. Meantime, the capture of those who attacked the power-stations on Sunday evening has revealed they are peasant disciples of Kinsaburo Takahana, a farmer, the Ishigaki Brotherhood, who conduct a private school at which he expounds similar doctrines and also conducts farming on a collective basis, and advocates the fair distribution of land among the tillers of the soil.

Takahana, who is said to have a small, but devoted following, has disappeared. It is believed he has fled to Manchuria, despite the vigilance of the police.

(Continued on next column.)

IN HONG KONG TO-DAY.

RAIN.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT, FORECAST AND REMARKS, ISSUED BY THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT 5.45 P.M., STATED:—

A MODERATE ANTI-CYCLONE IS CENTRAL NEAR TOKYO. AT 5 P.M. THIS AFTERNOON THE DEPRESSION IN THE CHINA SEA WAS ABOUT 120 MILES TO THE N.N.E. OF THE MACLESDEN BANK, MOVING N.W.

LOCAL FORECAST:—E. WINDS, MODERATE TO FRESH; CLOUDY RAIN.

SHANGHAI PEACE AGREEMENT

CHEN NOT IN AGREEMENT WITH NANKING

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 17. It is learned from reliable sources that General Chen Tsai Tong did not dispatch a telegraphic message to Nanking in violation of the Sino-Japanese Armistice Agreement recently signed in Shanghai, as reported by Reuter in the foreign Press. The report from Nanking, it is alleged, was forged, and General Chen is preparing to issue a denial.

NAVAL MUTINY DENIED

SENSATIONAL REPORTS FROM JAPAN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 17. Sensational reports have been put into circulation suggesting that a mutiny has taken place upon certain Japanese warships.

The report of the mutiny appears, however, to be absolutely without foundation.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT

LONDON, May 17. The question of how far the extreme Nationalist movement, which brought about the assassination of Mr. Inukai, is influenced by Hitlerism and Fascism, or how far it has arisen out of the conciliatory attitude of the Sino-Japanese dispute is arresting attention here.

Japan has reached a critical point in her development says the *Manchester Guardian* in a leading article. Her political development has failed to keep pace with her economic development, while Japan is in a highly organised industrial state her Government is largely feudal.

Referring to Russia, the *Guardian* says if the outcome of the present internal struggle is the establishment of a military dictatorship a great struggle between the two powers is probable.

The tide is strongly set towards democracy, says E. H. Pickering, M.P., former *Morning Post* correspondent in Japan, writing in the *Evening Post*. Not even the almost religious awe in which the Emperor is held will tolerate anything in the nature of unyielded absolutism.

The *Times*, in a leading article on the future of Manchuria, says that the Japanese Army must understand as well as the Japanese Government the immense embarrassment which could be caused by the assumption of complete responsibility for what is racially and geographically part of China, and it is to be hoped that the Lytton Commission will be able to suggest an arrangement satisfactory to both countries.

The Japanese armies are operating in an area where they are almost bound, sooner or later, to come into collision with the Soviet. The future of Manchuria may be painted in rosy colours by pioneers of Japanese penetration, but it is at present full of difficulty and danger.

BRITISH SYMPATHY

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 17. The British Government have sent a message to the Japanese Government expressing horror at the assassination of the Prime Minister, and deep sympathy with the Japanese Government and people in their loss.

YANGTZE FLOODS FEARED

WATERS CONTINUE TO RISE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Hankow, May 17. THE YANGTZE WATERS CONTINUE TO RISE, CAUSING CONSIDERABLE ANXIETY AND URGENT PETITIONS HAVE BEEN SENT BY THE PEOPLE TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO STRENGTHEN THE CHANG-KUNG AND LANIANG DYKES, TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DYKES PROTECTING THE WUHAN AREA FROM FLOODS. THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN TURN HAVE APPEALED TO NANKING FOR FUNDS.

GEORGES PHILIPPAR DISASTER

YOUNG GIRL VICTIMS BURIED AT SEA

NO DEFINITE NEWS REGARDING DEATH-ROLL

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADEN, May 17. THE FRENCH STEAMER ANDRE LEBON LEFT AT MID-NIGHT IN AN ENDEAVOUR TO CONNECT WITH THE SOVIET SKIANEFT TO TAKE OFF THE 420 SURVIVORS AND BRING THEM HERE OR TO DJIBOUTI.

THE STEAMERS CONTRACTOR AND MAHSDUE ARE DUE HERE AT 3 P.M. AND 5 P.M. WITH 128 AND 125 SURVIVORS, RESPECTIVELY, CONSISTING OF:—

CONTRACTOR:—66 PASSENGERS, 15 SOLDIERS, 22 SAILORS AND 25 OF THE CREW.

MAHSDUE:—39 FRENCH PASSENGERS, 16 CHILDREN, 5 NATIVES, 11 SAILORS, OF THE SHIP'S OFFICERS AND 51 OF THE CHINESE CREW.

200 STILL MISSING

LONDON, May 17. So far about 200 passengers and crew aboard the burning liner Georges Philppar are not accounted for, but all figures are temporarily approximate.

ADEN, May 17. The Georges Philppar, which is situated fifty miles north of Cape Guardafui, is still ablaze and has a list of fifteen degrees to the port.

Flames on the horizon thirty-five miles off conveyed the first indication of the disaster to Captain Owen of the steamer Contractor. Capt. Owen, by wireless, relates that he immediately proceeded to the spot and found the Georges Philppar afloat from the waters edge to the boat deck amidships.

The Soviet tanker was standing by rendering every assistance which the Contractor speedily seconded, and found many aboard the Georges Philppar hanging over the bows on ropes.

The fire apparently broke out during the night as all the passengers were in night attire, some in dressing gowns.

Some French engineers believe the fire originated in an empty cabin through a short circuit. The wireless room was among the first quarters to be destroyed.

Commander Vicq, the Master of the Georges Philppar, was the last to leave and said that nobody remained aboard.

The Contractor signals that she has eighteen injured aboard among the 125 rescued.

SHIP VALUED AT OVER £1,000,000

LONDON, May 17. Apart from 263 survivors of the Georges Philppar aboard the British rescue vessels Contractor and Mahsud, the fate of the passengers and crew will not definitely be known until the rescue vessels reach port to-day.

The French authorities are trying to deflect all ships with survivors to Djibouti, where there is greater accommodation than at Aden.

The passenger list is not available at Marseilles, the ship's headquarters, but it is surmised that it contained a number of prominent people and colonial officials from Indo-China. The crew numbers about 500. (The local offices state that the crew did not exceed 148 Europeans and about 80 Asiatics.)

It is believed that the Georges Philppar is the first large oil burner to sink from fire. She is valued at over £1,000,000, and was returning from her maiden voyage to the Far East. The Paul Locat, which the Georges Philppar was built to replace, was also destroyed by fire in Marseilles in 1928.

FRENCH GIRLS BURIED AT SEA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADEN, May 17. It is believed that the captain of the ill-fated vessel is now on his way to Aden in the Russian oil-tanker, Soviet Gladkov, together with over four hundred survivors.

The British steamer Contractor reports that she has 120 survivors afloat, while the Mahsud reports rescuing over 200, while heading for Djibouti. Messages announcing the rescue of survivors to the effect that the captain of some young French girls are being buried.

LINDBERGH OUTRAGE

"NEW YORK TIMES" GIVES "INNER HISTORY"

(Reuter's Special Service.)

New York, May 16. A sensational story appearing in to-day's issue of the *New York Times* purports to give the inner history of the Lindbergh outrage. The paper goes to the length of giving the alleged nationalities of three of those whom it states took part in the kidnapping and further declares that their identity is believed to be known to the New Jersey State police department.

Six in Plot.

According to the *New York Times*, the kidnapping was plotted by five men and a woman (whose identity is declared to be known), and these individuals were responsible for the kidnapping and the murder.

The arrest of one or more members of the group is expected in a few days, according to the *Times*, which further states that the actual kidnapping was done by three of the members of the gang, a German, an Italian and a Brazilian.

The murder, the story goes, was not a part of the original programme, but it was resorted to when the plans showed signs of going wrong. It is possible that the baby cried and imperilled the kidnappers.

WHIT MONDAY SPOILED

BY THUNDERSTORMS IN ENGLAND

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 17. Thunderstorms and showery weather in most parts Britain interfered with much of the enjoyment of Whit Monday holiday, yesterday.

YOUNGSTERS SUCCEEDED TO PEERAGES

EARL EGMONT AND LORD ESBURY

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 17. Two seventeen-year-old youths to-day succeeded to Peerages through the death of their fathers, Earl Egmont and Lord Esbury from accidents.

Earl Egmont became known as the "Rancher Earl" because he spent 30 years as a rancher in Alberta. He went to England somewhat reluctantly with his son three years ago when he succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin. The new Earl, a widower, lived a simple lonely life as the family seat, Avon, Castle, Hampshire, having no servants, he and his son slept in the kitchen, cooked and landed for themselves. The Earl of Egmont survived the rough conditions in Alberta only to be killed in a motor-car smash at Southampton.

LORD ESBURY

Lord Esbury succeeded to injuries he received while hunting with the Pychley Hounds in March. He became known as the "Shipkeeping Peer" because he decided to learn shipkeeping after the war in which he won the D.S.O. and M.C. with bars, and other honours. He was also a director of several important companies.

CHINESE SILK INDUSTRY

CHINA PRODUCT EXPORT FROM EXPORT TAX

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MATRENS, May 17. With a view to the relief of the silk industry, the Government decided to exempt Chinese silk from export taxes.

KING'S THEATRE

COMMENCING
FRIDAY 20th MAY
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
RE-SCREENING OF

SUNSHINE SUSIE

STARRING
RENATE MULLER
JACK HULBERT
OWEN NARES
MORRIS HARVEY

A BRITISH PICTURE
SEE "SUNSHINE SUSIE"
AND FORGET ALL YOUR
CARES

BOOKING AT THE
THEATRE

TEL. Nos. 25318, 25302

Sports News

Lawn Bowls.

OPENING GAMES OF THE SEASON.

KOWLOON DOCK MAKE A GOOD START.

[BY "GREEN."]

Kowloon Dock have started their lawn-bowls season very well in winning the two games played so far. Last season they were unsuccessful in securing the points until the fifth game when they met the Police, and subsequent results proved to be disappointing, as they were only able to win six out of the 14 games. Their victory over Craigengower in the opening game was a fine performance. They have now accounted for the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, thanks to a substantial win on Brown's rink.

Civil Service are the only other team in the senior section who have taken maximum points in the two games. They opened with a smashing victory over Taikeo and then sent Club de Recreio away defeated. In the case of both Kowloon Dock and Civil Service the two games were played on home ground and the draw allows the former to remain there again this week. The Civil Service, although they have not won the senior championship, have given in past years much anxiety to those seeking the honours. They have a well-balanced team which should go far this season.

The most important game was, of course, that between Kowloon C.C. and Craigengower. In winning the championship last year, Kowloon C.C. beat Craigengower on both occasions, and naturally there was much speculation as to the outcome of Saturday's match, considering also that Kowloon C.C. started with a victory while Craigengower met with a reverse. In this game, however, Craigengower took the points by 25 shots. The combined result on two rinks showed a single shot in favour of the Valley team, but Bradbury's rink went out to win by 24 shots against Fraser's team.

The Police have been most unfortunate in their efforts to record a win. They have been trying for over two seasons without any success and they have gone down on one occasion by the small margin of two shots and more than once by four shots. They gave Taikeo a very good game and their hopes of realising their ambition faded away at the last moment when Taikeo gathered two shots to win by a single. It will not come altogether as a surprise one of these days if they defeat one of the strong teams on a favourable day when their best players are not called for duty.

Kowloon Bowling Green Club (junior champions) are again a strong force this season and I expect to see them well in the lead. They stand with maximum points after defeating the Electric R.O. and Kowloon C.C. who, in turn, were defeated by Craigengower. It is too early yet to say which of the junior teams will be prominent during the season. Taikeo are not as strong as last season owing to transfers to the senior division, but they, as well as Civil Service, and the Yacht Club, will no doubt assert themselves as the season progresses. Two of the week-end games provided close victories. Taikeo beat the Civil Service by four shots, while the Yacht Club surrendered the points to Club de Recreio by a margin of three shots.

THE INTERPORT MATCH.

RAIN PREVENTS NET-PRACTICE.

According to a message received by the Hong Kong Cricket Club yesterday, it is too wet even to practice for the Interport.

There is no definite news regarding the day on which the Interport will start but, if weather permits, it will possibly be on Friday.

K.C.C. TENNIS.

ENJOYABLE MIXED DOUBLES MATCH.

Teams representing the K.C.C. "A" and K.C.C. "B" met in a friendly match on Sunday when the "B" won by 27 sets to 15. Each set was limited to 11 games and spoons were presented to the ladies of the winning team.

The scores were:—

Y. Segalon and Mrs. Davenport Brown ("B") lost to E. C. Fincher and Miss O. Dalziel 4-6; beat W. Hirst and Miss Griffith 6-4; beat C. J. Tacchi and Mrs. Blanford 6-1; beat W. Old and Mrs. Collier 6-2; beat R. Buchanan and Mrs. Martin 6-3; beat A. Philippen and Miss Witsell 6-0; beat R. S. Capell and Miss Kurtin 6-1.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamby ("B") lost to Fincher and Dalziel 5-6; beat Hirst and Griffith 6-1; lost to Tacchi and Blanford 3-6; beat Old and Collier 6-3; beat Buchanan and Martin 6-1; beat Philippen and Witsell 6-2; beat Capell and Kurtin 6-1.

Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe ("B") lost to Fincher and Dalziel 0-6; lost to Hirst and Griffith 3-6; beat Tacchi and Blanford 6-3; beat Old and Collier 6-3; beat Buchanan and Martin 6-3; beat Philippen and Witsell 6-1; beat Capell and Kurtin 6-0.

A. H. Dennis and Mrs. Dennis ("B") lost to Fincher and Dalziel 4-6; lost to Hirst and Griffiths 3-6; lost to Tacchi and Blanford 3-6; lost to Old and Collier 5-6; beat Buchanan and Martin 6-3; beat Philippen and Witsell 6-3; beat Capell and Kurtin 6-2.

H. A. Gregory and Miss Gittens ("B") lost to Fincher and Dalziel 3-6; lost to Hirst and Griffith 4-6; beat Tacchi and Blanford 6-3; beat Old and Collier 6-1; beat Buchanan and Martin 6-3; beat Philippen and Witsell 6-4; lost to Capell and Kurtin 6-0.

A. H. Hows and Mrs. McTavish ("B") lost to Fincher and Dalziel 3-6; lost to Hirst and Griffith 5-6; beat Tacchi and Blanford 6-4; lost to Old and Collier 5-6; beat Buchanan and Martin 6-3; beat Philippen and Witsell 6-2; beat Capell and Kurtin 6-3.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

SPAIN WINS THE DOUBLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, May 16.
Spain to-day at least postponed Italy's victory in the Davis Cup, winning the doubles match by three sets to one.

It was a keenly contested match, the Italian pair winning the first set at 7-5 and then finding the partnership of the Spanish couple too effective. Result: Maier and Tojeda (Spain) beat Delbono and De Minerbi (Italy), 5-7, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

Italy Eliminates Spain.

Rome, May 17.
Palmieri (Italy) beat Maier 2-6, 6-0, 6-2, 5-2. Maier being forced to retire after a heavy fall.

Italy will meet the winners of the Monaco-Switzerland tie.

quiry held on the cause of the accident, exonerated the Railway and staff from all blame, and in fact brought to light the high state of efficiency of all departments, and grades, not the least those officers who have voluntarily qualified in First Aid.

Traffic was entirely suspended from April 21 to May 1, and a full service of trains was resumed on May 3.

There was no suspension of the express train services on account of military or political activities during the year.

The three new engines purchased by the Hong Kong Government on behalf of the Kwangtung Provincial Government were given their trials during the period April 8 to 20, which consisted of three return-journeys to Canton for each engine. They proved highly satisfactory from a traffic point of view, inasmuch as whilst the specification called for a fast load of ten coaches behind the engine, it was found that thirteen coaches could be hauled in an emergency.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

PROGRESS IN SPITE OF DEPRESSION.

THE SHATIN DISASTER.

The following excerpts are taken from the annual report for 1931, just to hand, of the Manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway:—

It is satisfactory to record that, notwithstanding the general depression of trade and a very regrettable accident on the British Section, referred to later, the year 1931 proved on the whole a very successful year for the Railway.

Rising expenses were slightly heavier than during the previous year, but increases in traffic, traffic receipts, and train mileage showed that steady progress was made.

Operating Expenses actually increased by \$104,981.85, while net Revenue amounted to \$150,064.76 as compared with \$133,108.47 for 1930.

Local fares were raised as from the 1st January to a basis more in unison with those on the Chinese Section. Good progress was made on the Chinese Section with the reconditioning of the track, and this enabled reductions to be made in the duration of the through journey between the two termini of Kowloon and Canton.

All through express trains continued to be hauled by British Section engines, and the three new engines referred to in last year's Report, were brought into service in May and proved both efficient and economical.

The year's working therefore may be considered highly satisfactory, and in the present state of universal depression the Railway that can show an increase over its previous year's revenue may consider itself fortunate indeed.

Traffic.

The view, expressed in the annual report for 1930 under this heading that, given a fast and punctual service of trains between the two cities, an ever-increasing proportion of passengers would travel by train, was fulfilled during the year 1931. Increases furthermore occurred in the 1st and 2nd class passengers, and there is every prospect of still further improvement in the numbers.

It is to be deplored that whilst the Railway in the course of its vicissitudes in the past has frequently been debarred from earning revenue due to Chinese political and other troubles, it should have suffered a setback in what promised to be a record year owing to an accident which no foresight could have prevented. Until April 20 of 1931, the Railway had, from its inception, carried 24,000,000 passengers without serious injury to a passenger, or loss of a passenger life, and it is with profound regret that eleven deaths and some nine seriously injured passengers and an unknown number with minor injuries, have now to be recorded.

Shatin Disaster.

A most unfortunate combination of adverse circumstances existed on this date. A cloud-burst occurred in the hills which caused a normally small waterfall at Mile 9½ to become a raging torrent which within twenty minutes overflowed its training wall and completely undermined an embankment for a distance of some 40 yards and wrecked a local train passing over at the time, besides so damaging the underground telephone cable that no telephone communication was possible after the first few minutes.

The same cloud-burst was responsible for two other wash-outs some 2½ miles nearer Kowloon, thus preventing a relief train reaching the scene of the disaster. In addition, a road bridge gave way short of the accident, which rendered impossible access to the site by road direct; and finally the road leading the New Territories was found to be obstructed so that approach from that direction was also cut off. Consequently a period of about two hours elapsed before it was possible to render full relief, and even then, the rescue work was only carried out with greatest difficulty and with considerable delay.

Good Staff Work.

It is a pleasure to be able to record that in these very trying circumstances the whole staff from the Acting Manager to the lowest ranking, acted in the most commendable manner, and proved their readiness and resourcefulness for any emergency. The result of the public enquiry (Continued on Previous Column.)

VILLAGE ROAD MURDER.

(Continued from Page 7.)

that Fung was in a dying condition. Fung was then in the hands of Dr. S. C. Ho.

Witness returned to the Police Station and at 8.30 that night a telephone message came from the Yeung Wo Nursing Home to say that Fung had died. Witness said he then signalled the murder message.

Mr. Lindsell: Did you name any particular person?

Witness: Yes, Chong Kok Yau.

Mr. Lindsell: I think then the Chief Detective Inspector arrived.

—Yes, he arrived at half past nine. Witness said in answer to further questions that he returned to the Yeung Wo Nursing Home and receiving the clothing and certain personal effects of the deceased.

The singlet, shirt, vest and coat of the deceased were produced in Court and each bore huge blood-stains.

Evidence Regarding Gun.

Sergeant J. E. Scott, Police Armourer, the next witness called, said that he examined the gun found by the Chinese detective and removed the magazine which was charged with six rounds of .32 ammunition. In the chamber of the gun was found an empty cartridge case of the same calibre. The reason why the empty cartridge was there was because there was a defect in the gun. He had subsequently tried to fire six rounds of the same calibre from the gun and on each occasion the cartridge had remained in the gun. Witness said that there were indications to show that the gun had been fired within 24 hours of the time he examined it.

Speaking of the gun itself, witness said that it had been filed at the back of the body where a licence number would have been stamped if the gun had been issued in Hong Kong or in India. There were still traces of such a number but it had been so worn down that witness was unable to trace it. The registration number of the gun, which would have been stamped on the side of the gun, had also been filed away, there being no trace at all of any such number. Witness said that the gun was a "Spanish automatic of a very cheap make." The cartridges were "Remington" make and the bullet taken from the body of Fung was identical to the bullet contained in the six round bullet in the magazine. Witness said that the spent bullet was fired from the same type of gun as that produced in Court.

What Is Alleged?

At this stage Mr. Hall Brutton asked what the prosecution alleged in connection with the pistol. "Is it suggested," asked Mr. Brutton, "that it belonged to the accused or is it alleged that it was procured by the accused?"

Continuing, Mr. Hall Brutton said: "The defence is entirely in the dark. The stage is now reached where we should know what the suggestion is in regard to this gun."

Mr. Lindsell: I have told my friend that I have explained my case in full in my opening. I said then that I would lay all my cards on the table.

Mr. Brutton: Is it alleged that this gun belonged to the accused or that he procured it? I want to know that.

Mr. Lindsell: I have already said that in my opening.

Mr. Brutton: You have said nothing in your opening regarding that gun. I want to know whether the prosecution alleges that the murder was done with that gun? As defending solicitor for the accused I am entitled to that information. Is it alleged that he, at any time, had anything to do with that gun?

Mr. Lindsell: Inquiries are still being made into this case. In the meantime I cannot go further than what I have said in my opening.

Mr. Brutton: There is no allegation made as regards this pistol in your opening at all. When is it going to be made in? When am I going to know it?

Mr. Lindsell: When we get the necessary information.

Was that the Pistol?

Mr. Brutton: We know an application for a licence was made to the Police for a specific pistol. Was that the pistol?

Mr. Lindsell: The Police do not allege that is the pistol.

Mr. Brutton: Oh yes, they do. I know where that pistol is and I can put my hands on it at any moment. Will the prosecution say "We don't connect the accused with that pistol in any way?"

Then I will sit down. I do want an answer to my question. I am here defending a murder and I want to know whether there is any allegation about the pistol.

Mr. Lindsell: I am prepared to say there is no evidence at present in connection with the pistol.

Mr. Wynne Jones: I am afraid you must be satisfied with that for the present, Mr. Brutton.

This concluded the evidence for the afternoon. The next hearing has been fixed for Thursday and Friday afternoons. Next week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons have been reserved for this case.

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BRITISH
WEST INDIES

Rose's Lime Juice

Made from fresh Limes
and Cane Sugar

FROM ONE OF
OUR OLDEST
COLONIES



75 cents
per tin



Also 15 cents
for a packet of 10

Player's Please

It's the Tobacco that Counts

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

TRAMWAY ORDINANCE, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company intends to apply to the Governor-in-Council for power to re-construct—

The South end of the Tramways Loop near Broadwood Road, Wong Nai Chung Road.

This alteration to be carried out in accordance with plans deposited with the Director of Public Works.

L. C. F. BELLAMY,
General Manager.

Hong Kong, 14th May, 1932. [2300]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hong Kong Bank Building, 4, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong, on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1932, at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1931, and of electing Directors and Auditors. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th May, 1932, to 18th May, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HERBERT R. STURT,
Managing Director.

Hong Kong, 9th May, 1932. [2186]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on Thursday, the 19th May, 1932, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1931.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 18th May, 1932, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1932. [2158]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1932.

THE Board having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of six Pence per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1932, holders of Referred Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares will be paid their dividends on presentation of Coupon No. 40 of the Referred Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai on Tientsin—

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
THE BANQUE BEIGE POUR L'EXTR-ORIENT.

Payment will be made in either Dollars or Teels, as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
E. J. NATHAN,
General Manager.

NOTE.—Due notice will be given when old Talons may be exchanged for new Talons with Coupons Nos. 41 to 43 attached. [2192]

Latest
BRUNSWICK
and
MELOTONE
RECORDS

—Obtainable—
—from—

THE
BRUNSWICK HOUSE
Arcade, Gloucester Bldg.

THE TRUTH ABOUT
CANCER.

(Continued from Page 10)

to, there still remains definite evidence of an actual increase in Cancer mortality at some sites of the body and a diminution at others, and further that the increase mainly concerns the later decades of life from 40 years upward. There is also definite evidence for believing that Cancer mortality is increasing in men, but in women has been stationary for some years past.

Is Cancer Contagious?

In the sense that Measles, Diphtheria, Smallpox and other diseases are contagious, we can definitely say Cancer is not contagious. No known case has occurred in which the disease has been conveyed from one person to another. The few examples in which Cancer has been observed in 2 members of a family, as in a Mother and a Daughter who has been nursing her, being explicable on the lines of coincidence alone. This does not mean that portions of the original cancer if engrafted into the same or another individual will not grow. Nor does it imply that discharged from Cancerous ulcers are harmless. Such discharges do not produce Cancer in another person, but they become infected with the organisms of suppuration and these will cause pustules or boils.

Cancer affecting the lip has never been known to affect the other lip, that is constantly in contact with it. The fumigation of a room and the bedding and clothing of a person who has died from Cancer is carried out for general cleanliness and sanitary reasons, and not because the Cancer itself was contagious or infectious.

Is Cancer Hereditary?

This question has been the subject of much inquiry, specially as regards human beings, and important experiments have been made on white mice, recording their life histories to determine if possible the question of inheritance of Cancer. From a few original mice, breeding and in-breeding has been carried on for years and the complete histories of many thousand descendants of the original mice have been recorded. From this it has been learned that there are 2 strains of these mice, in one of these Cancer occurs in every individual, while in members of the other strain not one contracts Cancer through its whole life.

In man however the problem is quite different. The problem is difficult and complicated, but more important theoretically than practically. One of the best evidences indicating heredity is of minor importance—if any—is the fact that most large Life Insurance Companies do not increase the premium where one of the proposer's parents has died of Cancer. It must however in all fairness be said that the idea of a hereditary factor is not improbable and has in fact some evidence to support such a claim. Still it can be dismissed from our minds without serious consequences.

I want now to speak of Cancer as a scientific conception. From the point of view of causation or origin many diseases are quite simple, particularly those where the cause is definitely known. For

GOOD
DIGESTION

means good health. If you suffer from indigestion, heartburn or flatulence, it is due chiefly to excess acid in the stomach. Bismarck's Magnesia neutralizes the harmful acid and banishes stomach pain. Doctors throughout the world recommend Bismarck's Magnesia because it relieves indigestion by getting rid of the cause.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the Seventh Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 28th May, 1932 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, the Club House, Happy Valley, the Hong Kong Club, the Sports Club, and the Stables, Village Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock Noon on Thursday, 18th May, 1932.

By Order,
B. A. BLRAP,
Acting Secretary.

example Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Diphtheria, yeld, Specific Bacilli, which can be separated in pure culture in the laboratory and injection of these bacilli into animals will reproduce these diseases in all essential features. Even when the specific cause is not known as in Smallpox, Mumps, etc. the amount of information we have and the behaviour of these diseases themselves are such that scientifically the diseases are relatively simple. But this is not the case with Cancer. There is ample reason to believe that Cancer is not a single disease depending upon a single cause, but is rather a group of diseased conditions having certain features in common.

The main common feature of all forms of Cancer is as first there is a purely local multiplication of some particular variety of cell. Why these cells suddenly take on this abnormal power of multiplying and forming a tumour is not yet known. Other features common to Cancer are the way the disease spreads locally, the way distant parts become involved, the profound interference with the patient's health, and the (almost) inevitable termination in death if left untreated. The differences observed in various forms of Cancer are largely dependent on the sites attacked by the disease. On cannot expect Cancer affecting the tongue, eye, stomach, liver to be exactly the same because of the different structures of these organs, though in each case there will be many features in common. Since all forms of Cancer consist essentially in the local multiplication of cells, in most cases a small or large tumour or swelling is produced.

Fortunately by no means every tumour is a Cancer but every Cancer is a tumour and is termed a Malignant new growth or a Malignant tumour, to distinguish Cancer from non-malignant or Benign tumours which do not endanger life directly, but may do so indirectly by pressing on some vital organ.

In Cancer the local multiplication of the cells at an abnormally rapid rate and they do not carry out their natural functions in a natural way.

Early Treatment Essential.

The chances of successful treatment of Cancer are bound up in the closest possible way with the earliness with which that Cancer is treated. We have already seen that Cancer is at first a purely local manifestation and it is only when it is still local that treatment has a real chance of eradicating the disease. When a Cancer is still local, which unfortunately is usually a matter of a short time only, after it is first obvious, the chances of eradicating the disease by adequate treatment are great, provided that the Cancer is in a situation where treatment is possible. Unfortunately it is just at this time that indubitable signs of Cancer are apt to be wanting from a clinical point of view. It is just then that the Surgeon therefore requires his tentative opinion to be confirmed or refuted by every means that science can offer. Therefore he removes a minute portion of the suspected mass and submits it to microscopic examination.

An accurate and rapid decision may make the difference of life or death to the patient and to wait until the naked eye appearance of the case can settle the question is, if the case be Cancer to tip the scales effectively and unwarrantably against the patient.

Course of Untreated Cancer.

It is a sad fact that nevertheless true, that here in Hong Kong at least, the majority of patients with Cancer first seek medical advice when their disease has reached a stage at which nothing more than palliative treatment is possible. It is stated in some countries where the cases are seen earlier that about half the total number of those who ultimately die of Cancer have only presented themselves for treatment when the disease is no longer local but has become general. From such cases it is possible to obtain the natural course of untreated Cancer. The tale is a sad one. It is common to hear that the patient always enjoyed good health until the present condition came on, and then some lump or ulcer or discharge or other apparently trivial departure from the normal is noted and now comes the most important point, the patient almost always goes on to say that no particular notice was taken of the condition because it did not cause discomfort or pain. It cannot be insisted on too often that Cancer is usually painless in its early stages. Nor can it be reiterated too frequently that the early stages of Cancer are those at which adequate treatment is most likely to be successful. If Cancer were in its early stages as painful as toothache, far fewer persons would die of Cancer each year, because they would seek advice and treatment earlier than they do. Cancer sometimes runs its fatal course without subjecting its victim to any severe discomfort or pain. Some cases have been known in which the last illness consisted in so gradual a decline of physical powers that Cancer was not even suspected until a post mortem examination revealed the truth.

Cancer of Tongue, Mouth and Throat.

Cancer of the tongue and mouth is one of the most distressing forms of Cancer because the condition is so persistently present to the consciousness of the patient. It occurs far more frequently in men than in women. It usually begins at the side of the tongue or on the floor of the mouth between the tongue and the gum and shows itself as a small ulcer with hard edges. It interferes with mastication. There is an excessive flow of saliva.

Cancer of the Gullet.

This is a particularly common form of Cancer in China proper and I think the constant irritation of eating very hot steaming rice undoubtedly predisposes to the condition. It is characterized by extreme emaciation of the patient, at first swallowing solids is difficult, later impossible, and as the disease persists and the human of the gullet is reduced in size then swallowing liquids is impossible. The air passages are frequently secondarily infected and pneumonia is a common cause of death. The treatment of this condition is excessively difficult and the average duration of the untreated disease is about 12 months.

Cancer of the Naso-Pharynx.

It is a curious fact that in Hongkong this seems to be one of the most common types of Cancer and until the advent of Radium practically nothing could be done for these cases. It is a very malignant form of Cancer beginning at the back of the nose spreading down and obstructing breathing and very often involves the tonsils and soft palate with the large mass of glands of one or both sides of the neck. It also spreads upwards and erodes the base of the skull, and secondary deposits may be found almost in any part of the body. The average duration of untreated cases is about 12 months. In spite of its great malignancy much success has been achieved in these cases especially in the earlier ones by application of Radium.

Cancer of the Stomach.

I was surprised to learn from Cancer experts both in the United States and Great Britain that Cancer of the stomach seemed now to be the most common form of Cancer met with. Men and women are both liable to the infection approximately in the ratio of 11 to 8. The symptoms differ according to where the Cancer begins, but in both cases sickness and vomiting occur along with vague symptoms which the patient calls dyspepsia. Very soon masses appear in the liver and when this occurs it is extremely difficult to treat the condition. This form of cancer is not access to the Cancerous growth. The average duration of the untreated disease from the onset to the death is 14 or 17 months.

Cancer of the Womb.

This is unfortunately also a very frequent site for Cancer to begin. At first very few symptoms are noticed and indeed when the first symptoms are apparent very often the disease has already reached the inoperable stage. It has a tendency to metastasize more frequently than most forms of Cancer but the local extension is very rapid, very soon involving the other adjacent and important organs. The average duration of this untreated Cancer is 12 months. This form of Cancer is particularly easily treated by means of Radium and I think it is a fair statement to make at least in this form of Cancer that Radium treatment equals any surgical procedure.

Cancer of the Skin.

Men and women suffer about equally from Cancer of the skin. One very definite form is called rodent Cancer or rodent ulcer and this is perhaps the least malignant form of Cancer in the sense that Cancer is slow in its growth and does not tend to affect the lymphatic glands or distant organs. On the other hand it extends locally with relentless regularity until it has excavated a wide ulcer. It responds well to X-ray or Radium treatment.

Cancer of the Bone.

The Cancers already described belong to the Carcinoma group but in bone the primary Cancer is always Sarcoma. Moreover the majority of persons suffering from Carcinoma are usually over 40 years of age though many are attacked earlier, but in the Sarcoma group cases occur at all ages from infancy to extreme old age with about the same frequency and no age is exempt.

Hope!

I will not enlarge on the question of untreated Cancer at other sites of the body, suffice it to say that almost any part of the body may be affected though it is exceedingly rare in certain situations. The picture of untreated cases is at present one unrelieved by any ray of hope. All forms of Cancer if untreated lead in the end to death, and the few intervening months usually imply much mental and physical suffering to the patient. There is however one qualification to the above statement. Rarely, so rarely that the fact must never be held out as a hope to an unfortunate sufferer, a case of Cancer has recovered completely without any form of medical or surgical treatment being applied. The chances of this happening are estimated at a million to one, and therefore it does not ever influence our treatment in any particular case. We do not know how nature occasionally brings about this cure. We believe that if we had sufficient such cases to study we might be able to learn nature's secret as to how very occasionally she cures Cancer, and we may then have gone forward on a great length towards augmenting

that inherent power by putting the patient into the condition in which his own bodily forces will be able to conquer and expel the invader. The position however is far from hopeless, modern methods of treatment, particularly surgical operations, treatment by Radium and X-rays, have done much to eradicate or control the disease and even more to diversify it of some of its full effects.

My time is up and this is a convenient place to make a break, though the subject is far from exhausted, but I must however leave such important subjects as the Prevention of Cancer and the treatment of Cancer to some future occasion.

Professor Gerrard, on being called upon to thank the speaker, said that he had been taken by surprise, but he wished to thank Dr. Montgomery for his address and to endorse what had been said, though as a physician he did not claim expert knowledge of cancer. Professor Gerrard also spoke of the need for early consultation in suspected cases. He also spoke of the value which attaches to lectures to the public on the subject.

Prevent Colds



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GEO. B. HAYNES, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Amoy & Shanghai	"TAIYUAN"	On 18th May, 5 p.m.
Nanchang & Danyang	"CHUNGKING"	On 19th May, 5 p.m.
Shanghai direct	"CHUNGKING"	On 19th May, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	"LUOHOW"	On 20th May, 8 a.m.
Shanghai & Shanghai	"KINGYUAN"	On 20th May, Noon
Shanghai, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 20th May, 5 p.m.
Amoy & Shanghai	"KATING"	On 21st May, 5 p.m.
Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong & Shanghai	"ANTUNG"	On 22nd May, 8 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SUNNING"	On 22nd May, Noon
Swatow & Bangkok	"ANSUN"	On 22nd May, 3 p.m.
FOOCHOW, WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 23rd May, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SHANTUNG"	On 24th May, Noon
Amoy & Shanghai	"TINAN"	On 25th May, 5 p.m.
Ningbo, Nanchang & Danyang	"TEAN"	On 26th May, 8 a.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"KWANGTUNG"	On 27th May, Noon
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SZECHUEN"	On 28th May, Noon
Swatow & Bangkok	"KALGAN"	On 29th May, 3 p.m.
Hongkong, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"KINGYUAN"	On 30th May, 5 p.m.
FOOCHOW, WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 7th June, 5 p.m.

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FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 278 RETURN
LONDON (via Australia) from 2136-15-0.

STEAMER	Callings	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Leave Sydney
TAIPING	In Port	20th May	23rd May	6th June
CHANGTE	10th June	21st June	24th June	10th July
TAIPING	13th July	22nd July	25th July	10th Aug.
CHANGTE	13th Aug.	23rd Aug.	26th Aug.	11th Sept.

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The M.S. "AFRIKA"

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For SINGAPORE, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

Other Sailings	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Afrika"	31st May	31st May
M.S. "Australia"	5th June	3rd July
M.S. "Danmark"	23rd June	8th Aug.

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

(Outgoing 8 to 9 Days)

HAIRANG	Friday	the 20th May, at 2 p.m.
HAICHING	Tuesday	the 24th May, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near State Pier).
Break Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fookchow (Peking) and return, and from the same Steamers at the reduced rate of \$100.00 including meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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General Managers.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 16, 1932.											
STATION	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level		Wind	Force	Direction	Rain	Sun	Moon	Phase	Remarks
		Inches	Millim.								
Wladivostok	12	30.28	783.5	SE	8	b	6	30.11	764.8	SE	1
Nemuro	11	30.28	783.5	NNW	1	1	5	30.22	767.0	WSW	1
Hakodate		30.30	789.5	E	1	1	5	30.28	769.0		
Tokio		30.20	787.0	S	1	1	5	30.34	770.5		
Kochi		30.12	785.0		0	1	5	30.28	769.0	WSW	1
Nagasaki		30.14	785.5	WNW	1	1	5	30.20	767.0	ESE	1
Kagoshima		30.12	785.0	SE	1	1	5	30.20	767.0		
Oshima		30.08	783.5	SSR	1	1	5	30.08	784.0	SSE	1
Naha		29.98	781.0	E	3	8	5	29.98	781.5	E	2
Ishigakijima		29.94	759.4	SSE	2	2	5	29.92	780.0	E	1
Bonin Island		29.98	781.0	NNE	2	2	5	30.10	784.5	NE	2
Chesoo	15	30.08	786.5	ESE	4	4	6	30.04	783.1	SE	2
Shanghai	14	29.98	781.5	ESE	4	4	6	29.96	781.0	RSE	2
Gutai		30.01	782.3	SE	6	7	5	30.01	782.3	SE	6
Wenchow		29.92	759.9	E	2	b	7	29.94	760.5	SE	2
Foochow		29.90	759.5	SE	4	4	7	29.95	760.2	E	2
Amoy		29.90	759.5	E	3	4	7	29.99	759.5	E	3
Swatow		29.87	758.5	E	3	4	7	29.98	759.4	E	3
Taihou	11	29.88	753.9	NNW	4	b	5	29.90	759.5	E	3
Taihu		29.87	753.8					29.88	758.4	ESE	2
Tainan		29.87	753.8	ESE	2	2	5	29.87	758.6	ESE	2
Koshun		29.83	759.5	NNE	4	4	7	29.87	758.6	NNE	2
Pescadore		29.82	757.4	E	4	bc	6	29.87	757.2	E	4
Hong Kong	14	29.83	757.7	ESE	4	4	7	29.82	757.2	ESE	4
Gap Rock		29.83	757.7	ESE	4	4	7	29.82	757.2	ESE	4
Macao		29.80	757.0	SE	2	b	5	29.79	756.7	ESE	2
Holow		29.84	758.0	E	2	b	5	29.80	757.0	ESE	2
Pratas Island		29.79	756.7	ESE	4	bc	6	29.81	757.2	ESE	4
Phulien		29.73	755.6	SSE	5	5	7	29.77	756.1	SSE	5
Pourane		29.70	754.3	SSE	3	bc	5	29.77	756.1	SSE	3
Cape St. James		29.78	756.4	SSW	2	bc	5	29.81	757.1	NNW	1
Basco	14	29.80	757.0	SE	4	4	7	29.83	757.7	ESE	4
Apurri		29.76	756.0	ESE	4	4	7	29.83	757.7	ESE	4
Tuguegarao		29.74	755.4	SE	0	lt	5				
Vigan		29.72	754.9	W	1	1	5				
Manila		29.74	755.8	E	2	2	5	29.80	756.8	E	2
Legaspi		29.73	755.2	NE	1	1	5	29.73	756.5	NE	2
Calbayog		29.74	755.4	E	4	4	7				
Tacoloban		29.71	754.6	SSW	4	4	7				
Dalo		29.72	755.0	SE	4	4	7				
Cebu		29.71	754.7	ESE	2	2	5				
Surigao		29.71	754.7	ESE	2	2	5				
Saipan	11.00										
Guam	12.22	29.73	755.2	ESE	4	4	7	29.78	756.4	ESE	4
Yap	11.00	20.71	754.6	ESE	4	4	7				
Pelew											
Tabuan	14	29.83	757.6	NW	6	6	7				

May 17d. 10h. 45m.—Pressure is highest in the Pacific to the east of Tokyo, and relatively low over the China Sea.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since January 1, 1932, 1.88 inches, against an average of 17.03 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON MAY 18.

District	Forecast
A—Shanghai to Turnabout	S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy.
B—Turnabout to Hong Kong	
C—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	
D—Hong Kong to Hainan Straits	E. winds, fresh; cloudy, showery.
E—North China Sea	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 17.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.84	29.77
Temperature	82	81	82
Humidity	83	85	83
Wind	E	ESE	E
Direction	BC	O	BC
Force	4	0	4
Weather	BC	O	BC
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.19

Highest open-air Temperature, 18.8°
lowest open-air Temperature, 17.7°

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; E—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing Showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS
at SELFRIDGES.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 19 to 24, 1932.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Week	Time	Day of Week	Time
Wed. 19	6.39	Wed. 19	1.14
Thur. 20	6.39	Thur. 20	1.14
Fri. 21	6.42	Fri. 21	1.14
Sat. 22	6.45	Sat. 22	1.14
Sun. 23	6.48	Sun. 23	1.14
Mon. 24	6.51	Mon. 24	1.14
Tues. 25	6.54	Tues. 25	1.14

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E. H. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"OHAKSANG" "KUMSANG"	Wed., 18th May, at 10 a.m. Sun., 22nd May, at 10 a.m. Wed., 26th May, at 10 a.m. Sun., 29th May, at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	"YUENSANG" "KUMSANG"	Satur., 21st May, at 8 p.m. Sun., 5th June, at 8 p.m.
MOJIB via AMOI, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA & KOBE	"SUISANG"	Tues., 24th May, at 7 a.m.
KOBE via AMOI, YOKOHAMA & OSAKA	"HOSANG"	Mon., 6th June, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HOSANG"	Wed., 25th May, at Noon Thurs., 7th June, at Noon
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, FOOCHOW & CHEFOO	"CHIPHSHING" "HOSANG"	Sun., 22nd May, at 7 a.m. Tues., 7th June, at 7 a.m.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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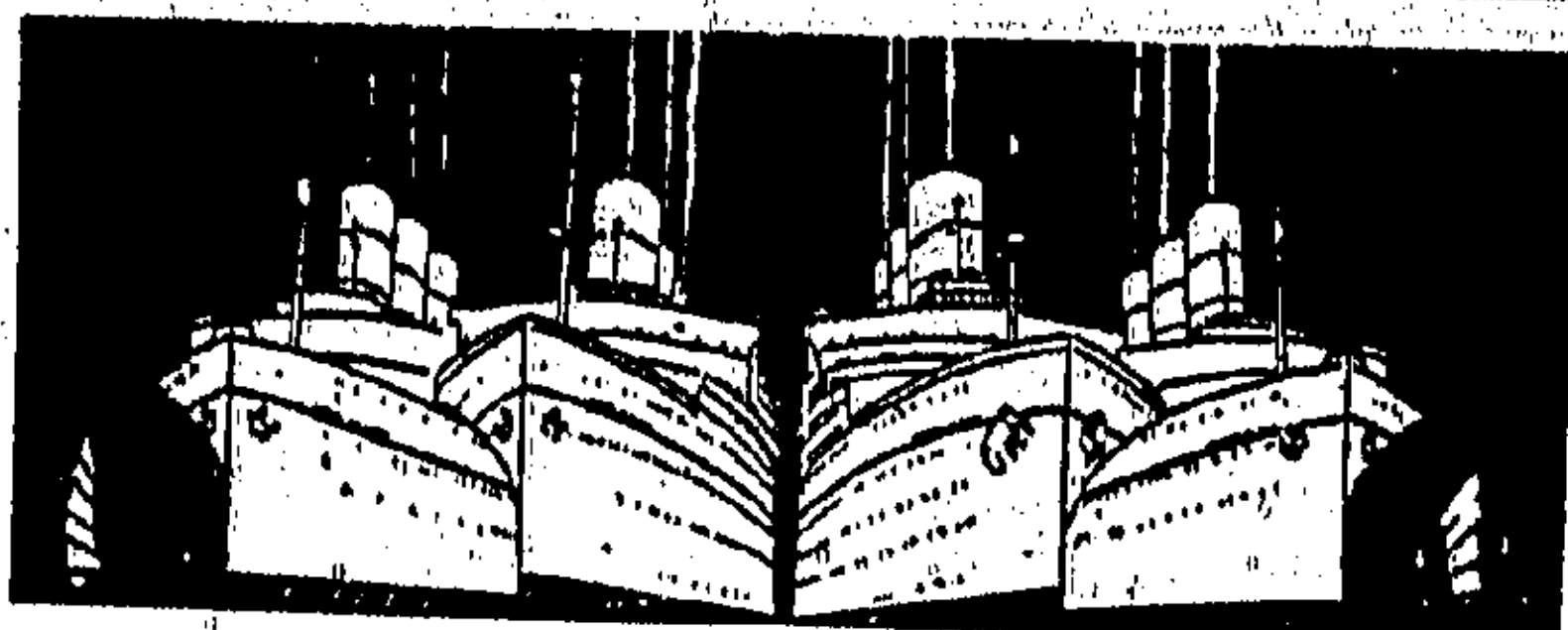
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Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
Emp. of Asia	May 20	May 23	May 24	May 28	May 28	June 4	June 10
Emp. of Canada	June 3	June 6	June 6	June 8	June 8	June 13	June 21
Emp. of Russia	June 17	June 20	June 21	June 23	June 23	June 28	July 4
Emp. of Japan	July 1	July 4	July 4	July 6	July 6	July 11	July 19
Emp. of Asia	July 15	July 18	July 19	July 21	July 21	July 26	Aug. 1
Emp. of Canada	July 29	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	Aug. 3	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Emp. of Russia	Aug. 12	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 18	Aug. 23	Sept. 2
Emp. of Japan	Aug. 26	Aug. 29	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Emp. of Asia	Sept. 9	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 28

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SAILS

MAY 27th

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CHICHIBU MARU ... Wednesday, 1st June

TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 15th June

SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

HIKAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 14th May

HIYU MARU ... Tuesday, 7th June

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

FUSIMI MARU ... Saturday, 28th May

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 11th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 28th May

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 26th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo

TOTTORI MARU ... Sunday, 29th May

KAGA MARU ... Saturday, 11th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

HEIYO MARU ... Saturday, 21st May

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

LIVERPOOL via Saigon, Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul,

Piraeus, Genoa, Marseilles & Valencia

DAKAR MARU ... Wednesday, 15th June

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 29th May

NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th May

KOBE & YOKOHAMA

ATSUTA MARU (Calls Nagasaki) ... Thursday, 18th May

HAKODATE MARU (Calls Keelung, Moji) ... Friday, 27th May

HAKUSAN MARU (Calls Shanghai) ... Friday, 27th May

* Cargo only.

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To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

CHEVONCHAU ... 24th May

ATHOS II ... 7th June

D'ARTAGNAN ... 21st June

ANDRE LEBON ... 5th July

FELIX ROUSSEL ... 19th July

G. METZINGER ... 2nd Aug.

G. PHILIPPA ... 16th Aug.

POETHOS ... 30th Aug.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

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For DUNKIRK via Haiphong, Oran, Le Havre & ...

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Clearances,
Ships in Harbour, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 11,608 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
19,807 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

Cargo for Through Ports.

British

Borneo

Pakhoi

Coal 1,200 1,200

General 180 75

Kanchow

Canton 476

Uluhsheel

Singapore 1,138 3,050

Manila 2,800 2,100

Dutch

Tjibadak

Sourabaya 1,904 972

American

Pres. Grant

New York 928 2,210

Valhall

Singapore 1,300 4,300

Halldor

Saigon 1,852

Sandviken

Canton 183

Tai Ping

New York 1 1,000

Japanese

Sanyo Maru

Tokyo 2,490

Chinese

Chian Lee

Canton 77

Dorry, Ushik

1,800

77 1,800

Total 11,608 19,807

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

Borneo (Br.) Pakhoi 400

Kanchow (Br.) Canton 25

Tjibadak (Dut.) Sourabaya, Batavia 1,716

Pres. Grant (Am.) New York, Shanghai 512

Halldor (Nor.) Saigon 12

Deli Maru (Jap.) Canton 24

Chian Lee (Chi.) Canton 5

Dorry (Chi.) Ushik 21

Total 2,814

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:—

British

Arr. Dep.

6 5

Dutch

1 1

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in port yesterday:—

Wharves.

Kowloon—Saale, Pres. Grant, Kunsang.

Holt's—Rhexenor, City of Perth.

O.S.K.—Deli Maru.

Douglas Lapraik—Haining.

Saikong—Wing Wo.

Docks.

Kowloon—Yuen Jeng, Limchow, Hikawa Maru, Fleidon, Venezia, Sagres, Chaksang, Hermed.

Taiko—Newchwang, Kronviken, Chennan, Ampullaria, Kinchow, Solviken, Luchow, Chungkong, Nanung, Haldis, Breiviken, Kausang, Kinshan, Suivang.

Buoys.

No. A1—Heiyo Maru.

No. A2—Tjibadak.

No. A3—Tjileboet.

No. A4—Taiping.

No. A5—Borneo.

No. A7—Sirdhana.

No. A10—Anshun.

No. A11—Penang Maru.

No. A19—Philoctetes.

No. B1—Cheongshing.

No. B2—Kangchow.

No. B5—Ardent.

No. B9—Rooper.

No. B10—Halldor.

No. B11—New Mathilde.

No. B12—Wo Fat Sing.

No. B17—Graciosa.

No. B18—Shun Chih.

No. B22—Yusang.

No. B23—Hosei Maru.

No. B25—Asia.

No. B28—Kojun Maru.

No. B27—Sanyo Maru.

No. B29—Tenkai Maru.

No. B20—Crown City.

No. C1—Hirundo.

No. C2—Bremerhaven.

WARSHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following warships were in harbour yesterday:—

Basin—Tamer.

South Wall—Sandwich.

North Arm—Witch, Whitshed.

West Wall—Cornwall, Wild Swan.

Dock—Orphans, Verity, Veteran.

Foreign—Italian cruiser Trento.

French gunboat Argus.

ARRIVALS.

May 16.

Borneo, British str., 1,387 tons.

Capt. D. Thomas, from Pakhoi, buoy No. A6.—Sing. Lee.

Halldor, Norwegian str., 840 tons.

Capt. J. Hansen, from Saigon, buoy No. B10.—Yuen On & Co.

Pres. Grant, American str., 8,405 tons.

Capt. W. A. Ross, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Valhall, Norwegian str., 3,043 tons.

Capt. Steffensen, from Singapore, Stonecutters Anchorage.—Dedwell & Co.

May 17.

Chian Lee, Chinese str., 1,850 tons.

Capt. Ishii, from Canton, Stonecutters Anchorage.—Yen Tai Hong.

City of Perth, British str., 4,133 tons.

Capt. Swinney, from Singapore, Holt's Wharf.—Bank Line.

Deli Maru, Japanese str., 1,203 tons.

Capt. E. Sanada, from Canton, O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Heiyo Maru, Japanese str., 3,871 tons.

Capt. T. Goto, from Moji, buoy No. A1.—N.Y.K.

Penang Maru, Japanese str., 3,220 tons.

Capt. Y. Iida, from Singapore, buoy No. A4.—N.Y.K.

Philoctetes, British str., 7,176 tons.

Capt. Ramsay, from Shanghai, buoy No. A10.—B. & S.

Saale, German str., 4,433 tons.

Capt. Daniel, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—Melchers & Co.

CLEARANCES.

May 17.

Apocry, for Hongay.

Borneo, for Canton.

Cheongshing, for Swatow.

Chian Lee, for Hongay.

Dorry, for Whampoa.

Glenshiel, for Shanghai.

Haining, for Swatow.

Kanchow, for Swatow.

Kunsang, for Kobe.

New Mathilde, for Hoihow.

Penang Maru, for Moji.

Phasianella, for Poochow.

Rhexenor, for Yokohama.

Philoctetes, for Hamburg.

Pres. Grant, for Manila.

Sandviken, for Shanghai.

Sirdhana, for Calcutta.

Tai Ping, for Shanghai.

Tjileboet, for Muntok.

Tjinegara, for Manila.

Yusang, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Naldern left Singapore for this port on May 14 at noon with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 16th instant at about 10 a.m.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, SUMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL MONTHLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
"CHITRAL"	15,000	21st May, Noon	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KIDDERPORE"	8,800	31st May	Strait, Colombo & Bombay.
"BANCHI"	17,000	4th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"12 BANGALORE"	8,000	11th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"NALDERA"	10,000	18th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASAB-I-HIND"	12,000	2nd July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"13 BHUTAN"	8,000	9th July	Bomb

